EXHIBIT 25

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS

IN RE: . Case No. 19-34054-11(SGJ)

HIGHLAND CAPITAL . Earle Cabell Federal Building

MANAGEMENT, L.P., . 1100 Commerce Street

Dallas, TX 75242-1496

TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING ON MOTION OF THE DEBTOR FOR ENTRY OF AN ORDER AUTHORIZING, BUT NOT DIRECTING, THE DEBTOR TO CAUSE DISTRIBUTIONS TO CERTAIN "RELATED ENTITIES"

BEFORE HONORABLE STACEY G. JERNIGAN
UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT JUDGE

APPEARANCES:

For Highland Capital Management:

Pachulski Stang Ziehl & Jones, LLP
By: JEFF POMERANTZ, ESQ.
GREG DEMO, ESQ.
10100 Santa Monica Blvd., 13th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90067

Hayward & Associates PLLC
By: MELISSA HAYWARD, ESQ.
ZACHARY ANNABLE, ESQ.
10501 N. Central Expry, Ste. 106
Dallas, TX 75231

Audio Operator: Michael F. Edmond

Proceedings recorded by electronic sound recording, transcript produced by a transcript service.

J&J COURT TRANSCRIBERS, INC. 268 Evergreen Avenue Hamilton, New Jersey 08619 E-mail: jjcourt@jjcourt.com

(609) 586-2311 Fax No. (609) 587-3599

APPEARANCES (Cont'd):

For Acis Capital Winstead, P.C.

Capital Management: By: RAKHEE V. PATEL, ESQ.

2728 N. Harwood Street, Suite 500

Dallas, TX 75201

Rogge Dunn Group, PC By: BRIAN SHAW, ESQ.

500 N. Akard St., Suite 1900

Dallas, TX 75201

For Official Committee Sidley Austin LLP

of Unsecured Creditors: By: MATT CLEMENTE, ESQ.

DENNIS TWOMEY, ESQ.

One South Dearborn Chicago, IL 60603

Sidley Austin LLP By: PENNY REID, ESQ.

2021 McKinney Avenue, Suite 2000

Dallas, TX 75201

Singer & Levick, P.C. For CalPERS:

By: MICHELLE SHRIRO, ESQ. 16200 Addison Road, Suite 140

Addison, TX 75001

For James Dondero: Lynn, Pinker, Cox & Hurst, LLP

By: MICHAEL LYNN, ESQ.

JOHN BOND, ESQ.

2100 Ross Avenue, Suite 2700 Dallas, Texas 75201

For Redeemer Committee: Frost Brown Todd LLC

By: MARK PLATT, ESQ.

100 Crescent Court, Suite 350

Dallas, TX 75201

For Issuers Group: Jones Walker LLP

By: AMY ANDERSON, ESQ.

811 Main Street, Suite 2900

Houston, TX 77002

WWW.JJCOURT.COM

Appx. 03219

2

APPEARANCES (Cont'd):

TELEPHONIC APPEARANCES:

For CalPERS:

Nixon Peabody, P.C. By: LOUIS CISZ, ESQ.

One Embarcadero Center, 32nd Floor

San Francisco, CA 94111

- - -

WWW.JJCOURT.COM

3

INDEX

WITNESSES		PAGE
JAMES P. SEERY, JR. Direct Examination by Ms. Hayward Cross-examination by Ms. Reid Cross-examination by Ms. Patel Examination by the Court		60 84 97 103
Closing argument by Mr. Pomerantz Closing argument by Mr. Clemente		110 113
EXHIBITS	TD	EVID
	<u>ID</u>	
FOR THE DEBTOR:	<u>10</u>	<u> </u>
	<u>10</u>	83 83

Order re ordinary course governance

Notice of amended operating protocols

7

8

9

procedures

Final term sheet

CVs of Board members

WWW.JJCOURT.COM

83

83

83

83

5 THE COURT: -- set a motion of the debtor for entry 1 of an order authorizing but not directing the debtor to cause 2 3 distributions to certain related entities. 4 Let's get lawyer appearances in the courtroom. 5 MR. POMERANTZ: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Jeff Pomerantz and Greg Demo, Pachulski Stang Ziehl & Jones, on 6 7 behalf of the debtors. THE COURT: Thank you. 8 MS. HAYWARD: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Melissa 9 10 Hayward and Zachary Annable of Hayward & Associates on behalf of the debtor. 11 THE COURT: Thank you. 12 MR. CLEMENTE: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Matthew 13 Clemente, Dennis Twomey, and Penny Reid from Sidley Austin on 14 15 behalf of the Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors. THE COURT: Thank you. 16 17 MS. SHRIRO: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Michelle 18 Shriro on behalf of CalPERS. And I also have my co-counsel Louis Cisz from Nixon Peabody, and he is -- he should be on the 19 line. 20 21 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. MR. LYNN: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Michel Lynn 22 23 and John Bonds for James Dundero. 24 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. 25 MS. PATEL: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Rakhee

6 Patel, Winstead PC, on behalf of Acis Capital Management, LP, 1 and Acis Capital Management, GP, LLC. Also, I have my co-2 counsel Mr. Brian Shaw of the Rogge Dunn Firm on behalf of the 3 same clients. 4 Thank you. 5 THE COURT: MR. PLATT: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Mark Platt 6 7 firm Frost Brown Todd on behalf of the Redeemer Committee of the Highland Crusader Fund. And I believe Terry Mascherin is 8 on the phone, as well --9 10 THE COURT: All right. -- from Jenner & Block. 11 MR. PLATT: 12 THE COURT: Thank you. 13 MS. ANDERSON: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Amy Anderson with Jones Walker on behalf of the Issuers. I believe 14 Mr. James Bentley with Schulte Roth is also on the phone on 15 behalf of the same parties. 16 17 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. 18 All right. We do have a large number of people on 19 the phone. I'm just going to go through the live lines and take roll. Asif Attarwalla for UBS, are you there? 20 MR. ATTARWALLA: Here. Yes, Your Honor. 21 THE COURT: All right. James Bentley? 22 23 MR. BENTLEY: Yes, Your Honor. I'm here. 24 THE COURT: Okay. Also Jeff Bjork from Latham? 25 Yes/no?

7 1 (No response) All right. Earnestiena Cheng for FTI? 2 THE COURT: 3 Yes, Your Honor. MS. CHENG: 4 THE COURT: Okay, thank you. And Louis Cisz, I think 5 we heard he was CalPERS co-counsel. Are you there? 6 MR. CISZ: Yes, I am, Your Honor. 7 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Kimberly Gianis 8 for Contrarian? Yes/no? 9 (No response) 10 THE COURT: All right. Terry Mascherin, I think we heard he was there for the Redeemer Committee. 11 MR. MASCHERIN: Yes, Your Honor. 12 THE COURT: Okay. I'll just ask anyone else on the 13 14 phone who wishes to appear, go ahead at this time. 15 (No response) THE COURT: All right. That may be it. 16 17 All right. Mr. Pomerantz, I see a 20-minute time 18 estimate on our calendar. I'm not sure where that came from, 19 but that --MR. POMERANTZ: I think that's quite aggressive. 20 THE COURT: Okay. 21 22 MR. POMERANTZ: Good afternoon again, Your Honor. 23 Jeff Pomerantz, Pachulski Stang Ziehl & Jones. First, I want 24 to thank Your Honor for scheduling the hearing on shortened time. I would also like to introduce once again the three

members of the independent board who have been appointed pursuant to the settlement, Your Honor, that Your Honor approved on January 9th. That's James Seery, John Dubel, and Russell Nelms.

THE COURT: Okay. Hello.

MR. POMERANTZ: I thought it might be helpful, Your Honor, to provide Your Honor with a brief background of each board member, how they have been approaching their duties as independent directors, and what the focus has been the first two months of the case. And then I will go into the background of this present motion.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. POMERANTZ: James Seery will be the debtor's witness at today's hearing, and he's a 30-year restructuring lawyer with extensive experience with high-yield and distressed investing both as a principal and manager which is precisely the business in which the debtors operate. He is an attorney licensed to practice in New York who has passed and held the Series 7, 63, 79, SIE and Series 24 FINRA principal designations.

From April 2012 to 2017, he was the president and senior investing manager of RiverBirch Capital. And RiverBirch is an SEC-registered investment advisor managing a \$1.3 billion global long short fund that focused on high yield loans, bonds, CLOs, and distressed investments. Prior to that, Mr. Seery

spent ten years as a senior high yield manager at Lehman Brothers, and he was the global head of Lehman Brothers fixed-income loan business.

Accordingly, Mr. Seery brings to his role as an independent director a unique combination of a legal background, restructuring experience, and a deep knowledge of the highly regulated business in which the debtor operates.

Mr. Dubel brings 35 years' practice in the restructuring area. His experience includes turnaround management, crisis management, operational restructurings, and corporate acquisitions and divestitures. He's worked at both sides of the table, both on the company side and other side. And he brings a unique perspective to each situation, and he spent the last ten years being an independent director for a wide range of distressed companies including Purdue Pharma which obviously is the newest in current Chapter 11, WMC Mortgage, Wartaco (phonetic), FXI, and ResCap.

And as an independent board member, he's plated a principle role in overseeing management, negotiating with creditors, supervising and investigating resolution, either consensually or through litigation of insider and affiliate claims, and also spearheading reorganization efforts.

I'm sure Your Honor is familiar with Russell Nelms but briefly he was a distinguished bankruptcy litigator with Carrington Coleman for 20 years which followed a stint of six

years as a United States Army judge advocate, and also he sat with the bankruptcy court here in Fort Worth from 2004 to 2018.

Your Honor, these individuals bring a complementary skill set to the independent board that have made them uniquely qualified to manage the debtor's restructuring efforts in this case, that bring a combination of sophisticated asset management experience, financial restructuring, a legal insolvency background, and judicial experience. They've been involved in many cases on all sides of the aisle, whether it's been alleged wrongdoing or questionable conduct with people they've ever had to supervise as a board member, advise as a restructuring lawyer, work with as a financial advisor, or administer their cases as a judge.

Mr. Seery and Dubel were selected by the Committee not only because of their relevant expertise but because of their commitment to independence and ability to stand up to strong personalities that exist on all sides of this case. Mr. Nelms, while originally identified by the debtor, was scheduled by the Committee, and was ultimately chosen to be the third board member by Mr. Seery and Dubel from a group of highly-qualified candidates.

Your Honor, I provide this background to stress that the independent board consists of individuals whose background and experience speak to their independence, experience, and strength, and who take their job seriously to do what they

believe is right for this debtor, and they're not bring influenced by any party in this case, be that the debtor, Jim Dondero, members of the management committee, members of the debtor's management, or the creditors' committee. The reputations of each of these gentlemen at are stake in a case like this, and they take their attendance very seriously.

Upon taking over on January 9th, 2020, the board quickly made a few observations about the current circumstances that have guided their actions today. First, the board understood that the debtor was where it was in part due to many years of intense litigation arising out of sometimes aggressive management decisions or failure to settle certain employee disputes and that the litigation led to cost and diversion of time and energy for what the debtor did best which was manage assets.

The board concluded that for case to succeed, the board would have to chance the culture from one of litigation to reconciliation and consensus building. It doesn't mean that the debtor will back down from defending itself from claims that it doesn't believe are legitimate but rather the litigation that the company under their watch would be involved in would need to be carefully vetted by the independent board, outside advisors, and the results of which would guide the board's conduct.

The board's focus has and continues to be operating

the debtor's business in accordance with its obligations of their debtor in possession in conformance with its statutory, contractual, and fiduciary obligations as an investment advisor. By scrupulously meeting its obligations as an investment advisor, the debtor will continue to enhance the asset management business and avoid the litigation that contributed to this case.

Second, the board understood the relationship between the debtor's largest creditors and senior management had materially deteriorated and that there was severe lack of trust that creditors had with respect to management. The board initially determined, has determined to continue retaining the services of senior management because it believes that their historical background and deep knowledge of the debtor's assets provide material value to the estate. However, the board's decisions thus far have and will continue to be based upon their independent review of the facts and circumstances and based upon consultation with outside advisors as appropriate.

Third, the board believe that a lengthy stay in Chapter 11 only would serve to erode asset value while at the same time leading to extensive restructuring costs. The Court and the board developed a timeline that will hopefully lead to a confirmed plan at the end of the year.

Against this backdrop, the board is focused on the following things the first two months of the case. Initially,

the board met with all department heads and other members of senior management including Mr. Dondero and let them know that the board was now in charge and that all business decisions needed to be run by the board subject to the board delegating authority as it deemed appropriate.

The board has had several calls with the committee and its professionals to discuss among other things the board's initial determination as to staffing levels and employee compensation, time-sensitive transactions that needed the committee's input under the Court's approved operating protocols, and the proposed timeline for achieving restructuring. There is an in-person meeting scheduled next week in New York City between all the committee members and their professionals and the debtor and their professionals.

Members of the board have also reached out to individual committee members and have had or will have meetings with them to understand their specific concerns with the debtor and to importantly have a dialogue about the claims they have against the debtor, as resolving the claims against the debtor is a key part of achieving a consensual restructuring in this case.

The debtor's asset basis is also extremely complex, and the board has worked hard to get a grasp on how best to maximize their value. The board has analyzed the debtor's liquidity needs and worked with the debtor's chief

restructuring officer to develop a 13-week cash flow and otherwise address how to enhance liquidity. The board has also conducted a thorough review of the debtor's employee basis, including performance reviews and address ongoing staffing and compensation in a manner that the board believes will sustain the debtor's business operations and maximize value.

Related to the motion before the Court, the board has evaluated the status of certain funds which were in the process of being wound down at the commencement of the case and has supervised their wind-down in a manner consistent with the debtors' fiduciary, statutory, contractual liabilities. The board has also commissioned outside counsel to provide an independent analysis of the significant litigation claims that are facing the debtor. And as I mentioned, the board anticipates engaging with these creditors to seek a resolution.

The board is acutely aware that resolving consensually claims of creditors and claims the estate has against third parties is the only way to restructure this debtor efficiently and economically. I'll now turn Your Honor to the background with respect to the motion, explain the relief requested, and address the two objections that are before the Court.

Your Honor will hear testimony from Mr. Seery that the debtor is the asset manager of two hedge funds, Dynamic and ARF, that are in liquidation because of redemption requests

from large non-affiliated investors that render the funds economically not viable. The term of the third fund, which is a private equity fund, Restoration Capital expired, and the governing board comprised of large institutional pension funds has refused to grant further extensions.

Mr. Seery will testify that while these wind-downs were already in process and fully disclosed to the Court prior to the installation of the independent board, the board evaluated the decision to wind down the funds independently of the debtor's decision and decided that the prudent exercise of the debtor's business judgment was to continue with the wind-down. Neither the committee nor Acis challenge the board's selection to continue with the wind-down.

You will hear testimony from Mr. Seery that a priority of the independent board was to make sure that the debtor operated in accordance with applicable law to ensure that the debtor fills its obligations to investors and doesn't act or fail to act in a manner which could expose the debtor to liability. After all, as I mentioned, Your Honor, a material reason why the debtor is before the Court is because of litigation claims that have plagued it over the last several years.

Mr. Seery will testify that in evaluating the debtor's duties and obligations as an asset manager of these three funds, the board consulted with bankruptcy counsel with

respect to the applicability of the operated protocols and domestic and Cayman counsel specializing in advising funds with respect to their obligations under the transactional documents, the Advisors Act, and general fiduciary duty obligations.

Tim Silva, a partner of WilmerHale, the debtor's outside firm that provides fund advice, is present in the courtroom and will be available to answer any questions the Court or the parties have. Dennis Olarou, a partner with Carey Olsen, is on the phone. He is the debtor's Cayman counsel and also available.

Importantly, Mr. Seery will testify that the independent board made the decisions that led to the filing of this motion based upon their own expertise and the advise of outside counsel and did not rely on the advice of the debtor's employees or any of the related parties.

He will further testify that based upon the input of outside counsel, the independent board concluded, one, that the operating documents governing the funds did not permit the debtor to unilaterally withhold distributions from some investors and not others; that, two, the debtor risked breaching its fiduciary duty to investors under principles of common law if it withheld distributions on its own; and that, three, the debtor risked liability under the Advisors Act if it essentially attempted to use its position as an investment manager to gain leverage against investors in connection with

an unrelated matter, to wit, potential claims that the estate may have.

The motion describes in detail the nature and extent of the debtor's obligations, and I think the substance of that is not challenged by either the Committee or Acis. I didn't read their objections to challenge that the debtor has these obligations and seeks to fulfill them.

Based upon the foregoing and to make sure that the debtor didn't expose itself to liability, Mr. Seery will testify that the board decided that it was obligated to exercise its authority as asset manager to distribute the funds to all investors. After consultation with the bankruptcy counsel, Mr. Seery will testify that the independent board decided to provide the Committee with notice prior to making such distributions as were required by the operating protocols approved as part of the settlement.

The Committee objected to the distributions which led to the filing of this motion. The objections relate to distributions to be made as follows. Mr. Seery will testify that Dynamic proposes to distribute \$35 million of investor funds that are held by Dynamic of which CLO Holdco stands to receive \$872,000 and Mr. Okada stands to receive \$4,176,000.

With respect to ARF, Mr. Seery will testify that they propose to distribute \$22 million of investor funds held by ARF. HoldCo stands to receive \$1.5 million. And with respect

to Restoration Capital Partners, it proposes to distribute \$123,250,000 of which 2.1 million will be received by ACM Services and, importantly, the debtor will receive 18 and a half million dollars, the balance of approximately 121 million would be distributed to non -- or 103 million would be distributed to non-related parties, including CalPERS which filed the statement with the Court.

The Committee and Acis argue that the Court should prohibit the debtor from making distributions to related parties, notwithstanding the debtor has contractual, fiduciary, statutory obligations to do so as an asset manager. It is important for the Court to understand that the money to be paid to these related parties is not the debtor's money, it's not property of the estate. It's actually funds that are the investors' funds that were invested in these various funds.

Essentially, the Committee argues and Acis argues that because the debtor may assert claims against some of all of these related parties at some time in the future, the Court should prohibit the debtor from authorizing the distribution of non-debtor estate funds. Essentially as we said in our papers, the objectors are asking this Court to issue a pre-judgment write of attachment adjoining these distributions without the filing of any complaint which would assert causes of action, without the need to satisfy applicable standards for a pre-judgment write either under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 64

estate law, and without appropriate notice to the parties and an opportunity to object.

The objectors want to use the debtor's position as an asset manager to stop distribution of funds in which the debtor has no interest to gain a potential litigation advantage against these related parties. The debtor just submits that is not appropriate. The Committee and Acis spent a lot of time in their papers talking about the allegations and in some estate case findings against the debtor's prior management relating to the operation of the debtor's business, some of which have matured into claims against the estate.

However, the fact that the debtor's actions taken by prior management led to claims against the debtor is not legally relevant as to whether the debtor should be permitted to make these distributions of non-estate funds. Allegations of prior wrongdoing would not be sufficient in the context of a pre-judgment attachment, and it should not form the basis for essentially the injunctive relief the Committee and Acis urge to the Court.

The Committee also argues that because the Committee's currently investigating claims against the released parties and other insiders that the distribution should be held up essentially indefinitely until the Committee completes its investigation. Whether or not the estate has claims against the related parties and insiders is unknown at this point

except for the notes which I will address in a moment.

Also, whether or not there are claims and how the related parties acquired their investment in the funds is also unknown at this time. Since January 9th, the Committee has had standing to investigate and prosecute these claims and the debtor is cooperating with the Committee in its investigation. If legitimate claims exist, they should most certainly be prosecuted, and the independent board will cooperate with the Committee in its efforts.

However, at this point other than with respect to the notes, there is no admissible evidence that any claims exist, and no claims have been clearly articulated other than some vague allegations of fraudulent conveyance, breach of fiduciary duty, the garden variety of claims you would expect to be asserted in a case like this. Again, no bankruptcy court, no non-bankruptcy court would be authorized to enjoin payments on the basis of these vague and unasserted claims, and the Court shouldn't accept the invitation to do so wither.

The Committee also points to certain demand notes executed by Jim Dondero, Mark Okada, and ACM Services in favor of the debtor as a basis for withholding the distributions.

The debtor has made a demand on Mr. Okada to pay back the note, and he has asserted that he may have potential offsets and the nature of potential service obligations and expense reimbursements allegedly owed to. At some point in time, we

suspect those issues will be resolved either consensually or there will be litigation to recover the demand.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

11

13

14

16

17

19

21

22

ACM Services which is owned 75 percent by Mr. Dondero and 25 percent by Mr. Okada, executed several notes in favor of the debtor of which 850,000 are demand notes. The total amount is approximately seven and a half million. The remaining notes are current and have been paid down over the years.

The debtor has not made demand on ACM Services for payment of the notes, nor have they made demand on Mr. Dondero for payment of the notes he issued in favor of the debtor. Seery will testify that the reason for that is that, as I indicated before, the board recognizes that in order for there to be a consensual restructuring in this case, it's going to involve not only resolution with the creditors and their claims but also resolution with Mr. Dondero or potential claims the estate has.

The independent board at this early stage in the case does not believe that commencement of an adversary proceeding against Mr. Dondero at this time is in their best interest. Ιf this case turns into a litigation case, and as Your Honor experienced previously, then such litigation will be commenced. However, until the board has the opportunity to try to forge a consensual resolution, aggressive action is premature. The last thing, Your Honor, CLO Holdco is not a party to any demand 25 notes.

22 THE COURT: Let me stop you. 1 2 MR. POMERANTZ: Sure. 3 THE COURT: You mentioned dollars on the notes. The 4 note receivable from Okada I think is 1.3 million. 5 MR. POMERANTZ: With credentials, yes. 6 THE COURT: And then you mentioned roughly seven and 7 a half million of notes receivable from HCM Services. MR. POMERANTZ: Of which 950 are demand notes. The 8 rest are currently before me in accordance with the terms. 9 10 THE COURT: Okay. You didn't mention a dollar amount 11 on the note receivable from Dondero. My notes show 9.3 12 million. 13 MR. POMERANTZ: Yeah, and so I think that's around 14 that --THE COURT: Is that a demand note or notes? 15 MR. POMERANTZ: That is a demand note and then the 16 related party notes, yes --17 18 THE COURT: Okay. MR. POMERANTZ: -- Your Honor. And, again, we're now 19 the board knows, fully aware. The board could have commenced a 20 lawsuit. Honestly, Your Honor, the Committee could have 21 commenced a lawsuit in the last two months. I suspect the 22 Committee also would like to see a consensual restructuring. 23 24 And I think parties are taking the view of, again, 25 this can be a litigation case which would be like a lot of

money for all the professionals, not really do all that well for the creditors. Or the parties could cooperatively work towards a restructuring to see based upon the leverage, based upon the claims everyone has that it makes more sense. And the board's determination, again, made on its own coming into this case in the last two months is that proceeding aggressively now just does not make sense.

Even though it has not commenced any litigation against the related parties nor presented any evidence of any claims against the related parties, the Committee asks this Court to use its equitable powers under Section 105 to enjoin the distribution again of non-estate funds to the related parties. Your Honor, bankruptcy court -- bankruptcy practitioners in certain cases love to use 105, assert 105. My experience has been when you assert 105 and that's all you assert 105, it really means you don't have much authority and I think that's the case here.

The courts have held that 105 is not -- grant the court authority to be a roving commission to do equity because it has to be tethered to something in the Bankruptcy Code.

Here the proper way for the Committee to obtain the relief they sought was to file a complaint and seek pre-judgment remedy, either an attachment under Rule 64 or an attachment under applicable provisions of Texas law or other applicable law, or an injunction under FRCP 65.

The debtor would not stand in the way if the Committee decided to do that. That's what the debtor bargained for. They gave the Committee the authority to do that. The Committee has not yet done that. And the Court should just not allow the debtor -- the Committee to use the debtor's position as fiduciary to its investors as leverage. That's what's really happening. The only reason we're here is because the debtor is the asset manager of these other funds, and the Committee and Acis want the debtor to use that leverage and somehow to gain an advantage.

Your Honor, we would submit that the fiduciary duty of the estate is to act in accordance with its obligations, and that's the primary fiduciary duty and that the creditors are best served if the company complies with its obligations and doesn't expose the estate to any liability.

Lastly, Your Honor, I want to address the Committee and Acis's allegations regarding the circumstances surrounding the sale of the MGM shares, the proceeds of which the debtors intend to use to distribute as part of the RCP fund. Whether or not Mr. Dondero's authorized to make that trade, it's really irrelevant to the issues before the Court. The independent board first learned about the trade only a few weeks ago, and the independent board -- and, again, this happened back in November, two months before the independent board took over. They promptly investigated the circumstances around the trade,

engaged counsel to advise whether it was binding and, importantly, evaluated whether the trade was a sound exercise in the debtor's business judgment at that time.

The board concluded that the trade was binding and that it in fact was a good trade as of November 2019 and disclosed that information to the Committee and engaged the Committee in a dialogue to discuss the options that the debtor had with respect to that trade. The Committee, while I understand was not unanimous, ultimately agreed with the independent board that it was in the debtor's best interest to consummate that trade. While we understand that the Committee and Acis may want to investigate the circumstances surrounding that trade to determine whether the estate has any colorable claims that could be asserted, that doesn't provide a basis for enjoying the distribution of the funds.

Moreover, the allegation in Acis papers that Mr.

Dondero used his position on the board of MGM to facilitate the trade so that ACM Services could receive \$2.1 million of 123 and \$250,000 sale, it just lacks and factual support. And, in fact, Mr. Dondero has steadfastly encouraged the investment board not to sell the MGM shares because he believes they will continue to appreciate and the estate and its creditors would be benefitted thereby.

The reason that the RCP shares were sold is as I mentioned before, the RCP, the term of that private equity fund

expired. No more extensions were given, and the debtor as a fiduciary and as an asset manager needed to liquidate the assets in that estate which included the shares. But, again, if there are claims surrounding how that happened, we understand there's concern that the creditors have about the circumstances, they can investigate them and the independent board will surely cooperate with such investigation.

In conclusion, Your Honor, this independent board was installed because of its independence and sophistication in managing a business as complex as the debtor's. As you will hear in the testimony, the independent board has been thoughtful and thorough in its approach to the issues raised by this motion and is trying to manage the debtor in a responsible way to maximize value and prevent the estate from incurring any liability. The independent board understands and shares the Committee's and Acis's decision to hold other parties accountable for any liability they have against the debtor arising out of conduct that occurred pre- or post-bankruptcy. But trying to use the debtor's role as an independent asset manager and fiduciary duty to investors is inappropriate and create risks for the estate.

For these reasons, Your Honor, the debtor respectfully requests that the Court approve the motion and overrule the objections.

THE COURT: All right, thank you. Other opening

statements, Mr. Clemente?

MR. CLEMENTE: Yes, Your Honor. You actually touched on a question that I had. I assume I have more fulsome comments that I had anticipated making after testimony, but so I would reserve the opportunity to do that. It was quite a lengthy opening there, so I didn't know whether there was going to be the opportunity for that after testimony, but --

THE COURT: Certainly.

MR. CLEMENTE: -- I certainly want to reserve that. Thank you, Your Honor.

So I do have some opening remarks prepared, but I'm going to react a little bit to what I just heard. I and the Committee do not dispute the credentials of the board. We obviously were involved in choosing them. I heard a lot about the duty to, quote/unquote, investors. I don't think I heard a word about the duty to the creditors and to the estate. And I think it's important when thinking about the investors that Mr. Pomerantz keeps referring to, the Committee is not talking about the legitimate third party investors, the Calpers. The Committee is talking about the very people that were in charge of this debtor while breaches of fiduciary duty were rampant and their related entities that resulted in the filing of this bankruptcy case.

And I find it a little bit rich, Your Honor, that their debtor is using the duty to investors to include third

parties to try and come in here and passionately argue that distribution should be made at this time to these insider parties without a word at all about why it may actually be in the creditors' best interest or this estate's best interest to not make those distributions at this time. So those were a couple of comments that struck me as I was listening to what Mr. Pomerantz said.

But let me be clear, Your Honor, as Your Honor is aware the debtor is in bankruptcy because of the documented and egregious breaches of fiduciary duties and contractual obligations to its creditors and its propensity for fraudulent and litigious conduct as documented. Mr. Dondero and until recently Mr. Okada dominated all aspects of the debtor and controlled all of its decision-making, including the decision-making that led various tribunals, including this Court, to conclude that the debtor had breached its fiduciary duty, engaged in fraudulent conduct, and employed persons who are not credible and not truthful.

Against this backdrop, Your Honor, the debtor wants to make distributions to investors, again, the investors we're talking about here are Mr. Okada, and entities owned and/or controlled by Mr. Dondero and Mr. Okada without regard apparently because I didn't hear anything about that to the interest of creditors under the rubric of a fiduciary duty that is supposedly owed to those insider parties, the same insider

parties, Your Honor, who were found to have breached the duties to the creditors of this estate or to the investors which then resulted in them becoming creditors of this estate and led to the bankruptcy.

Your Honor, I think the irony is fairly thick, and I don't think the Court should allow the distributions at this time. These insider parties, and I'm glad Mr. Pomerantz mentioned it to you because their papers did not mention the notes that were owed, they owe the debtor millions of dollars. The numbers that Your Honor read are just the direct notes among those parties. They do not include the notes that are owed by, for example, affiliated entities of Mr. Dondero. So those numbers are even larger than what Mr. Pomerantz suggested to Your Honor.

Second, as the debtors do finally disclose in their papers, the insider parties receive certain of the insider interests from the debtor pursuant to transactions that were only recently disclosed to the Committee and not have been examined by the Committee. So in many of the circumstances, the very interests that are giving rise to the basis for these distributions once belonged to the debtor.

Third, obviously, the insider parties are the focus of the Committee's ongoing investigation of the estate causes of action, and that's entirely appropriate given the long history and the findings made by this Court and others

regarding the behavior of this debtor prior to the bankruptcy.

Your Honor, instead of allowing the distributions to be made, the Court should direct that the distributions that the debtor seeks to make to the insider parties to be placed into a segregated interest-bearing account pending the resolution of potential claims against the insider parties including the collection of notes owed by the insider parties and the investigation into the validity of the insider interests.

If the insider parties have an issue with this, obviously, they can come before Your Honor, perhaps they'll come before Your Honor today, and explain to you why what is being proposed is unfair to them or why despite the circumstances surrounding this case, the rampant breaches of fiduciary duty, the questionable transactions, and the existence of the notes they owe the debtor they should receive those distributions now. And we can do that after a fulsome discovery of those parties, a fulsome record, full opportunity to brief.

I believe, the Committee believes this is a very sensible proposal, and it would seem to serve all interests. The interests of the estate would be protected. Let's talk about those. Obviously, we're more likely to recover on the notes and any potential claims, including claims that the insider interests were inappropriately obtained.

Mr. Pomerantz referred to the word "leverage."

Again, it's the estate, the estate should be thinking about how it can actually collect on its claims and notes. So the word "leverage" I don't think is appropriate here. It just seems sensible. The interest of the insider parties would also be protected. The money will be placed in a segregated account, and the status quo would be preserved. And legitimate third party investors, we are all fully in support of the legitimate third party investors receiving their distributions. We've never had an issue with that, Your Honor.

Mr. Pomerantz referred to the authority, Section 105. I do believe the Court has ample authority under Section 105 of the Bankruptcy Code to order the relief requested by the Committee. Obviously, Section 105 is broad and, as we'll discuss further later, it's been interpreted by this Court and other courts to apply very broadly and in circumstances similar to this.

Additionally, Your Honor, although I do not believe 105 needs to be tethered, I believe is the word that was used, to other sections of the Code. I do believe that other sections of the Code are implicated as the relief the Committee requests impacts property of the estate which includes the notes and potential claims against the insider parties as well as the rights and obligations of the debtor under the various contracts that Mr. Pomerantz referred to.

So, we have 105. If we need to tether it to something, we can tether it to 541 and we can tether it to 363. What we're asking the Court to do impacts property of the estate, impacts the rights and obligations of the debtor.

Finally, Your Honor, there was a long discussion or somewhat of a discussion about the fact that the Committee has not sought a preliminary injunction or has not filed claims against the insider parties. First, again, I believe Section 105 gives the Court the authority that it needs to provide the relief. Second, the Court has the flexibility should it choose to construe or find it necessary to construe our objection as a request for a preliminary injunction and the request satisfies that standard.

Third, Your Honor, this has been an expedited process initiated by the debtor. If this Court believes that other or further proceedings or processes are necessary or appropriate, the Court should allow the parties the time for that. We agreed to an expedited motion practice under the protocols. That's a fact. The protocols cover a variety of circumstances designed with the exigencies of the debtor's business in mind, not designed with trying to speed distributions to Dondero, Okada, and the insider parties. There simply is no exigencies surrounding that, and the Committee should not be prejudiced if this Court believes a further or other procedural vehicle is necessary.

And a moment, Your Honor, on the investigation, as Your Honor is aware the insider parties have dominated the debtor for years. Only recently January 9th the Committee has gotten the ability to investigate. And to date, we've been doing that. I do dispute what Mr. Pomerantz said about the debtor's cooperation. I believe that they've used words to that effect but we've not gotten the documents that we need. This is a complicated enterprise as Your Honor is aware. It's unrealistic to think that we would be in a position to bring claims against insider parties at this particular time in the case. And we cannot be prejudiced by saying we should have completed our investigation and had brought claims every time the debtor thinks it should make a distribution to Mr. Dondero or one of its related entities.

And so, Your Honor, to sum up, we think that the most logical solution here and frankly the one that I assume the debtor would have agreed with me on would be to come to this Court, allow the distributions to be made to all the third party investors, to withhold the distributions to the related parties while the investigation occurs, while the notes are settled, and while the Committee determines and the Court may perhaps ultimately determine whether the interest that gave rise to those distributions were in fact appropriately with those parties.

Instead, we're here talking about duties owed to,

quote/unquote, the investors without considering what it is that's owed to these creditors and to this estate. And with that, Your Honor, we would ask that the motion be denied or however you'd look at it but that the relief we noticed in our paper be ordered by Your Honor.

understand a couple of things. You've said a couple of times that it's just the distributions that would go to related investors, Mark Okada, CLO Holdco, HCM Services. And I got the impression from your pleadings as well as your oral statements that the Committee is not challenging in any way the decision to wind down these three funds, if you will. You know, my reading of the pleadings was November 2019, you know, less than a month after the bankruptcy was filed or about a month after the bankruptcy was filed, you know, there were significant redemptions. In the face of significant redemptions, the debtor decided it was appropriate to wind these down.

Is that going to be the subject of evidence and testimony today? Is the Committee at all concerned about how that all played out, whether it was legitimate unaffiliated investors seeking redemption or if it was by chance insider investors?

MR. CLEMENTE: No, Your Honor. The Committee is not challenging the wind-down as I believe you're referring to. We are not doing that, Your Honor.

35 THE COURT: Okay. And this may be one instance where 1 it's kind of hard for me to separate what happened in the 2 3 related case of Acis versus this where we had all of a sudden we don't want Acis to, you know, manage these in that case CLOs 4 5 anymore until redemptions were happening. MR. CLEMENTE: I understand, Your Honor. 6 7 THE COURT: And the business judgment of that -well, it's complicated, right. 8 9 MR. CLEMENTE: I completely understand. 10 THE COURT: It was, in the end of the day, depriving Acis debtor of management fees. Same thing is happening here, 11 right? Highland is being deprived of management fees by the 12 13 wind-down of these three funds, but you're not challenging the 14 business judgment of the --15 MR. CLEMENTE: That is correct, Your Honor. THE COURT: -- whole process of the redemptions 16 17 period? 18 MR. CLEMENTE: That is correct, Your Honor. 19 THE COURT: Okay. MR. CLEMENTE: There is a pot of funds sitting in 20 those funds, and there is a pot of funds sitting in RCP --21 22 THE COURT: It was a legitimate non-affiliated 23 entity's --24 MR. CLEMENTE: We're not challenging it, Your Honor. 25 THE COURT: Okay.

MR. CLEMENTE: What we are challenging obviously is now the distribution of those funds to the related entities.

That's where we take issue with it at this particular moment in time.

THE COURT: Okay.

All right. Who else wishes to make an opening statement? I know Acis had a joinder or a slightly different objection, I think.

MS. PATEL: Yes, Your Honor. Good afternoon.

Again, Rakhee Patel on behalf of Acis. And I'll address Your

Honor's question first. Acis has concerns about the wind-down

of these funds. I'll just clear with respect to it. And Your

Honor referenced, you know, perhaps we need to separate what

happened in the Acis case and whether that's happening here or

not.

Your Honor, I'm not sure from Acis's perspective that we don't object to the wind-down of these funds. We just frankly don't have enough information to kind of take a position with respect to that whether these funds should be wound down. But the fact of the matter is is in the lead-in into this motion -- and this is sort of the source and subject of Acis's additional objection and not just plain vanilla joinder and with the Committee -- is is that the transactions happened. The sale of the stock has happened. So whether it's in connection with the wind-down of the funds or whether it's

just a sale, it's happened now.

So I'm not sure that we can unring that bell, but Acis's whole point and as we sort of set out in our joinder and our separate comment or objection was, Your Honor, the light of day needs to be cast on this transaction as a whole and we need to be talking about it that the transaction needs to be discussed here in open court. And, frankly, the entire creditor body needs to have and the Court needs to have transparency with respect to that.

So to that point, Your Honor, the debtor filed the motion to approve the distributions of the proceeds from the sale in accordance with the procedures approved as part of the broader settlement motion that Your Honor heard in January.

Now the debtor incredibly takes the position that this Court and the creditors are effectively powerless to stop these distributions. And here's the problems with that position.

First, from a technical legal perspective, the debtor ignores the language of Section 363. Frankly, it's easy to have a strong initial knee-jerk reaction that Section 363 doesn't apply here because there's no sale of property to the estate. The MGM stock was held down in a different entity. Your Honor, frankly, I did it myself. But when you analyze the language of Section 363, it also prescribes the use of property of the estate outside of the ordinary course of business. And here, the use of property of the estate is the debtor's

WWW.JJCOURT.COM

valuable management rights of the various entities, so Dynamic, AROF or AROF or NRCP.

And let's just assume for argument's sake that the debtor's statement is correct and enforceable and there's no problem with it that the funds are in liquidation. No one can rationally argue that that liquidation of a fund or a manager's actions in liquidating said fund are ordinary course. So there is sort of the Section 363 hook for lack of a better term.

Second, from an equity perspective, it is wholly inequitable for the debtor in an attempt to derail the Court and the creditors from inserting a Chapter 11 trustee -- and recall, Your Honor, that this case was filed on October 16th of 2019 where the debtor filed to seek protection from the imminent within minutes if not hours of entry of \$189 million judgment against the debtor. And it's really frankly, and as Mr. Pomerantz acknowledged, the product of failed -- numerous other failed litigation strategies. Acis, UBS, Pat Daugherty, quickly all -- and all of those the pieces of litigation quickly coming home to roost.

Acis was clear right out of the gate, Your Honor, at the first day hearings held on October the 18th, 2019 that it would seek the appointment of a trustee. And in an attempt to sort of take itself out of a trustee potentially being appointed or, you know, as to forestall that happening, the debtor filed an ordinary course protocol motion. And this is

in October of 2019. And as a part of that ordinary course protocol motion, the proposal was that Mr. Sharp, the CRO of the debtor, be appointed the CRO of the debtor and that he would be the gatekeeper, he would be in charge of all related party transactions, and he would oversee all of those transactions.

And, Your Honor, indeed Mr. Sharp testified that he was the gatekeeper. He was the guy in charge, and that was on I want to say like November 20th of 2019. And commensurately, Mr. Waterhouse, the CFO for Highland Capital Management, also testified and Mr. Waterhouse was the first day declarant for Highland as well. He testified that everyone understood that Mr. Sharp was to be the gatekeeper. And, indeed, Mr. Sharp would -- they had training at Highland Capital Management to the effect that all employees knew if you've got a related party transaction, it's got to go through Brad Sharp.

So in an attempt to sort of derail Acis from getting a trustee appointed, they affirmatively sought out these protocols and ultimately agreed to protocols that look similar, not exactly but similar to those proposed ordinary course protocols. And the protocols that ultimately were approved required court approval. And now we've got them coming back and saying, ha ha, just kidding, no one can do anything about it anyway and we have to make these distributions because we've got a fiduciary duty to do it.

On that note, the debtor who should be fully transparent during this process while it seeks the benefit of bankruptcy including the automatic stay, argues in its reply brief filed this morning at Footnote 9 that the underlying sale transaction in excess of \$123.25 million is sacrosanct and irrelevant because the Committee blessed it. Acis objected, Your Honor. When that transaction was presented to the Committee, Acis objected.

First, it would have its cake and eat it, too. It can't take advantage of the protocols it likes while at the same time stiff-arming those that are inconvenient to it. It can't say the transaction's good because the Committee blessed it, but the Committee didn't bless the distributions to the insiders and, oh well, you can't do anything about that anyway.

Second, the broader transaction is violative of at a minimum traditional notions of transparency in bankruptcy and likely 363 along what the debtor's fiduciary duties to its creditors. As Mr. Clemente pointed out, the debtor has dueling fiduciary duties, and we didn't hear nearly a word with respect to the debtor's fiduciary duties to its creditors. And, Your Honor, we're not looking to generally micromanage what this debtor is doing, but this transaction is fundamentally flawed and at a minimum has red flags all over it.

As we now know from the CalPERS objection, Mr. Dondero entered into a transaction with Highland Capital

Management buying CalPERS' interest and likely others' interests at June 30 prices or by giving over a set number of MGM shares to CalPERS. That's the agreement that's attached to the CalPERS objection. The agreement was always a win-win for Highland Capital Management because it could either make money on the arbitrage of the stock -- it bought it at a particular price, and if it's ordered at a different price, you got to keep the differential -- or give over the stock if the stock be valued and priced. Win-win.

3|

4

7

9

10

11

17 |

19

20

22 II

He then immediately the very next day fraudulently transferred that agreement from Highland Capital Management to Highland Capital Management Services, an entity in which he is the 75-percent owner and Mr. Okada is the 25-percent owner. That is 15 days before filing this Chapter 11 bankruptcy case. The only purported consideration for the transfer, and I think this is Exhibit B, to the Calpers objection, was an indemnity by Highland Capital Management Services. That's the only consideration that was transferred as a part of that transaction, Your Honor.

Then when the stock price rises in November, he seeks committee approval for a transaction that still benefits

Highland Capital Management Services. Despite not having a Committee response, he enters into a rogue unauthorized trade of MGM stock on whose board he serves on and is thus privy to information, violative of the very protocols that the debtor

was pressing so strenuously to avoid the appointment of a trustee. Indeed, Brad Sharp testified the day before the rogue trade that this exact type of transaction had to go through him. And Mr. Waterhouse's testimony came right after that to indicate that everybody at the debtor knew that Mr. Sharp had to approve it.

Ultimately, the Committee rejected that transaction in November, but the trade was already done. If Mr. Dondero had his way, Highland Capital Management Services would have benefitted from the transaction. Frankly, every one of these transactions needs the light of day shed upon them here in court to determine what is in the best interest of creditors. The debtor's attempt to cloak itself in the Committee's non-objection, and I want to be clear on this, it was a non-objection. I think reference was made that the Committee agreed to the sale of the MGM stock. That's not what happened. The Committee just did not object to the transaction which can likely best be characterized frankly as everyone plugging their nose while simultaneously telling this Court it can't do anything about the proceeds is the exact reason why the Court should be inquiring into the transaction in the first place.

And not so incidentally, that stock that Mr. Dondero traded without authority in November is trading approximately 20 percent higher today, around the low 90s.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

Thank you. All right.

Do we have any other opening statements? I'm probably going to have to take a break before we do evidence and hear my 2:30 matter, which I don't think is going to take very long, at all.

All right. Judge Lynn.

MR. LYNN: Your Honor, thank you.

We're not opposed to the motion, and we understand the concerns expressed both by the debtor, the debtor's independent board, which feels that it's compelled to make the distribution to insiders. And while we don't necessarily agree with them, we understand the Creditors Committee's concerns as well.

We'd like to suggest the following should the Court determine that the motion should be denied. And that is that instead of the debtor retaining the funds, that the debtor distribute the funds into the registry of the Court. That way, they lose control over the funds and they can say that they've distributed them in accordance with their agreements and applicable law.

The funds would remain there until either a recipient or prospective recipient posts a bond or other suitable collateral or the Creditors Committee agrees to the distribution to the insider or there is a Court entered for another reason after a showing made before Your Honor. The

debtor and the Creditors Committee would, of course, retain all rights to seek the funds they would have had, which rights they would have had immediately before the distribution to the registry, plus any rights that would be gained by reason of the distribution itself.

The debtor thus distributes, the Creditors Committee retains its rights, the Court retains control, and this can all be done, we believe, by a Court order and we hope this may give the Court a suitable alternative.

THE COURT: Okay. Let me make sure I understand.

You said, if the Court is inclined to deny the motion. Are you offering, I guess Mr. Dondero's proposal that -- I mean, these aren't disbursements that would all go to him, they would -- some would go to Okada, and -- who's not objected or appeared.

But -- let me cut to the chase.

Are you trying to avoid a hearing and evidence altogether by saying, you know, these related entities agree their distributions will go into the registry of the Court right now?

MR. LYNN: Mr. Dondero supports this position. We do not speak for Mr. Okada.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. LYNN: I understand that more than one of the entities -- and Your Honor must forgive me. We're relatively new to this case.

THE COURT: Yeah. One is Holdco, and that is technically a DAF, a charitable entity that --

MR. LYNN: Yes. I believe that's so, and I understand there may have been communications between the independent board and the trustee of a DAF, but I was not a party to those communications. I'm just trying to give the Court an alternative -- Mr. Dondero is doing so -- that might be acceptable to the debtor and at the same time would accomplish what the Creditors Committee wants, which is to retain control of the funds.

I must say, Your Honor, that having been there myself, I have a great deal more confidence in the registry of the Court protecting funds than I do in just about anyone else.

THE COURT: All right. Well, that would certainly seem to give the Committee everything it's asking for, and -MR. POMERANTZ: Your Honor, if I may interrupt.

I understand from members of the debtor's independent board who have spoken to Grant Scott, who is the principal in charge of CLO Holdco, that CLO Holdco would also support the proposal that has just been made by Judge Lynn. We do not have the agreement of Mr. Okada to support that proposal.

THE COURT: Okay. Although, he has not weighed in with any sort of -- well, I don't know. How do we feel about Mr. Okada's interest here? I mean, he's obviously been given notice of all of that, and --

46 MR. POMERANTZ: Well, actually we asked him --1 2 THE COURT: Okay. 3 MR. POMERANTZ: -- when we heard last night that this 4 might be a possibility. He has rejected that. And in light of 5 his rejection of that proposal, we as the debtor feel we need to proceed with the motion. I would think it substantially 6 narrows the issues that are going to be in evidence, all the 7 stuff we've heard about MGM Trade, which may at some point in 8 time be something that people don't testify from the podium and 9 10 that actually the subject of real evidence. But with respect 11 to Mr. Okada, we will have to go forward with the motion. 12 MR. LYNN: Yeah, so let me express that at this 13 point, Mr. Dondero is of course not supporting the Acis suggestion that a trustee should be appointed. We did not 14 understand that this hearing would address that issue. 15 THE COURT: Yeah. I'm not sure. 16 That's what they 17 were suggesting today. I think they were just saying at one point, they adamantly wanted a trustee, and these protocols 18 alleviated their concerns and caused them to back off. 19 now, they're upset that, you know, the debtor is resisting the 20 protocols in a way. So -- all right. 21 22 Mr. Clemente, what say you? 23 MR. CLEMENTE: Your Honor, I --MR. LYNN: Thank you, Your Honor. 24 25 THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. CLEMENTE: -- I think you can tell from our papers, this is effectively what we asked for.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. CLEMENTE: I don't even know why it took us to get to this point for that. It seemed so obvious to me. But when it was articulated by the former Judge here, it -- I think it just held more -- maybe it made more sense.

As far as Mr. Okada's concerned, I think Your Honor could clearly deposit the funds in the registry of the Court, and he's free to come in. I think that's what Counsel for Mr. Dondero was actually suggesting. So I'm not sure that anything is required further with respect to Mr. Okada, unless he has a representative here that would like to raise something with Your Honor. So, to me, on behalf of the Committee, I think that accomplishes what the Committee was trying to do with its objection.

THE COURT: All right.

Anyone else wish to be heard? Ms. Shriro, I know that you filed something for CalPERS, but obviously, your client is an unaffiliated investor in the private equity fund, RCP. You just want to get paid.

MS. SHRIRO: That's correct. We just want to get paid, and I would defer to my co-counsel on the phone. If he has any comments, this would be the time to raise them.

THE COURT: All right.

Co-Counsel on the phone, I think it's Mr. Cisz. Is that correct?

MS. SHRIRO: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Anything you want to say about what's (indiscernible)?

MR. CISZ: That's correct, Your Honor. This is Louis Cisz on behalf of CalPERS, and Ms. Shriro is correct. So long as CalPERS receives its distribution relative to the sale of the MGM stock, CalPERS otherwise doesn't take a position with respect to the motion.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

All right. Well, turning to the literal terms of the motion, the relief the motion sought was simply an order authorizing distribution of the cash from these wind-downs of the three funds to insider investors. And so we have the Committee objection, we have the Acis objection, we have Dondero's counsel here appearing. I think I can, given this request for relief and the opposition of the Committee, as well as one of the Committee members, Acis, and due to these representations of Dondero's counsel and the board, I can order that the money that would otherwise go to insider investors — I think it's roughly about 8.6 million — will, instead of going to the insider investors, will go into the registry of the Court with reservation of everyone's rights later to file motions requesting that it be disbursed to them. So everyone

understands, this is just kind of a holding place for the funds right now.

MR. POMERANTZ: Your Honor, we do not have
Mr. Okada's representation and the debtor is not modifying its
motion. The debtor would like to proceed with respect to
Mr. Okada. We asked him, he did not want to agree to the same
things that would be in consideration by CLO Holdco, and for
the reasons we've identified in the motion and I've expressed
to Your Honor, we feel we have the obligation, we have the duty
to proceed, and we would request the opportunity to put on
evidence so you can hear from Mr. Seery and ultimately make a
determination whether the Committee and Acis have laid out a
legitimate basis for use of 105. I'll reserve my comments and
their comments until the end.

But we would want to proceed in that limited matter because we don't have all agreements of the parties and the same reasons stand for why we filed the motion to proceed with the distribution for Mr. Okada.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, I guess I misinterpreted everything that I thought was going on out there. Mr. Okada, I guess, you said is owed 4.176 million from the Dynamic Hedge Fund, and then -- I don't know if that was the total amount from the three funds, but you feel like you have a fiduciary duty to pursue that disbursement.

MR. POMERANTZ: Absolutely, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. POMERANTZ: And again, you know, we could get this into argument. Mr. Okada is in a much different position than some of the other insiders. We understand the comments about Mr. --

THE COURT: Well, I remember some of the dynamics here, but let me tell you what I'm going to feel the need to get into if we hear evidence. And what we'll do is we're going to take a short break in a minute. Let me ask the Barker people who I think are in the back.

(Off record discussion 2:34:51 to 2:35:01)

THE COURT: Okay. So we'll take a 10-minute break in a minute.

But again, one reason I was sort of delighted to get the suggestion of Judge Lynn is I see this evidentiary hearing as being a little more involved than looking at contractual obligations and whatnot, and you know, the fact that these are non-property of the estate funds that we're talking about. I have fundamental questions having read the pleadings about the decision to wind-down these funds that was made in November 2019, days after Highland filed bankruptcy.

Who made the decision? Was it insider investors seeking redemption? Or was it, you know, did we have large unaffiliated investors exercising redemptions, and so therefore, it was reasonable business judgment, you know, we

need to wind down?

I know the issues are a little bit different with the two hedge funds versus the RCP fund that had the term. And I understand, I read the pleadings, how the term expired in April 2018, it was extended for one year, and then the advisory board didn't consent to an additional extension.

Again, maybe the new board has thoroughly scrubbed this and you're going to tell me that in evidence. And maybe the Committee has thoroughly scrubbed this, and you're going to tell me that with evidence. But I -- I'll want to hear that. I'll want to hear that this was all legitimate, independent, non-affiliated investors pressing for the wind-down of these funds, and we didn't have what I refer to as the Acis situation where -- well --

MR. POMERANTZ: Your Honor, Mr. Seery is prepared to testify to each of those. And as I mentioned, the board did thoroughly consider it and you will -- Your Honor will hear evidence that led Mr. Seery and the board to conclude that each of these were appropriate. But we intended to get into that in the evidence.

THE COURT: Okay.

(Proceedings recessed from 2:37 p.m. to 3:01 p.m.)

THE COURT: All right. We're going back on the record in Highland. Mr. Pomerantz, are you ready to call your witness?

WWW.JJCOURT.COM

52 MR. CLEMENTE: Your Honor, if I might before. 1 THE COURT: Mr. Clemente? 2 3 MR. CLEMENTE: Matt Clemente on behalf of the 4 Committee, again. 5 I would just like to revisit the colloquy we had before we broke. 6 7 THE COURT: Okay. MR. CLEMENTE: I'm still confused as to why Your 8 9 Honor just can't enter or so order that the debtor has 10 satisfied its duty upon depositing the money into the Court registry. And we don't need to have any of this this 11 afternoon. I see it as similar to the Foley hearing where Your 12 13 Honor expressed some frustration. It's kind of maybe not the 14 best use of time. I'm not sure what exactly we're trying to 15 accomplish here. 16 If the debtor's concerned about its duty to a constituent who is not present in Court today, I think Your 17 18 Honor can deal with that by entering an order that says, you 19 know, based on the pleadings and the record so far, the debtor 20 has satisfied its duty and placed the money in the Court registry. 21 22 And if Mr. Okada has an issue with that, he can come 23 back before Your Honor. I'm just not quite sure what the point 24 is here, Your Honor. 25 THE COURT: All right. Well, let's turn back to

53 Mr. Pomerantz, and let's talk about what my, I guess, unrefuted 1 evidence is. I have -- Mr. Okada would be due for the Dynamic 2 Hedge Fund, 4.176 million is what I read in the pleadings where 3 4 you told me. And then, I don't know that I have written down what 5 he would be owed from either the Argentina Fund or the RCP 6 7 Fund. Anything? MR. POMERANTZ: Zero. 8 9 THE COURT: Zero. So we're talking about the 4.176 10 from termination of the Dynamic Fund. 11 MR. POMERANTZ: Right. THE COURT: Meanwhile, we know there is a \$1.3 12 13 million demand note --14 MR. POMERANTZ: Correct. 15 THE COURT: -- owing to Highland from Okada. And I feel like I heard that there was more, but that's the only --16 17 MR. POMERANTZ: That is the only note from Mr. Okada. 18 Your Honor, I think part of it is I stood up and gave 19 a lengthy presentation, and I told Your Honor what the testimony would show. Now there's been a lot of issues in this 20 case about what the board's doing, what it's not doing. 21 of our reason for being here today and part of my presentation 22 was to get Your Honor comfortable with how the board is 23 24 handling its duties. I didn't want you to hear that just from I wanted you to hear that from Mr. Seery.

There also have been allegations by Acis and concerns

Your Honor has raised as to what went into the wind-down of

these funds, given Your Honor's past experience with Acis. And

I'm sure Ms. Patel's past experience with Acis.

I think it's important to hear from Mr. Seery because he has good explanations of why each of these funds are in wind-down. And then, furthermore, look, Your Honor will decide what Your Honor decides and whether the Committee and Acis have met the showing under 105 to hold back the Okada funds. If Your Honor decides that, of course we will abide by that decision.

But we didn't want any implication that we were sort of laying down for that issue. So I think it would be helpful maybe to hear some testimony from Mr. Seery. If Your Honor then concludes that funds shouldn't be disbursed, Your Honor will conclude that funds shouldn't be disbursed. I don't think this has to be very lengthy. I think we've -- we've narrowed the issues, given that we don't have an issue with respect to RCP anymore. We don't have the issue with HCM Services receiving money on account of a trade that Acis is very critical about. Again, those issues at an appropriate time can be raised in appropriate form, and Your Honor will have a full evidentiary hearing, as opposed to a tail wagging the dog on this motion when it's not even relevant anymore.

So what I would propose is that we allow Mr. Seery to

55 take the stand. We allow him to address Your Honor's concerns. 1 We allow him to testify to the things that I said he would 2 testify to so it gives Your Honor some comfort, and hopefully 3 the other parties comfort, exactly how Mr. Seery and the other 4 5 board members are performing their duties. THE COURT: Okay. Can we all agree to some 6 7 reasonable time limitations here? I'm thinking we're done in an hour. Maximum 30 minute direct of debtor, or redirect, and 8 maximum 30 minute cross of all objectors. Can we do that 9 10 today? MR. POMERANTZ: I think we can do that, Your Honor. 11 THE COURT: Okay. Then that's --12 MR. CLEMENTE: My only question, Your Honor -- Matt 13 14 Clemente on behalf of the Committee -- is what are we still 15 talking about here? Are we just talking about the distribution to Mr. Okada? And the other distributions are off the table as 16 suggested by -- or as agreed to at least on behalf of 17 18 Mr. Dondero? I don't even know what we're talking about. 19 MR. POMERANTZ: That is correct, Your Honor. It's only the distributions to Mr. Okada. 20 THE COURT: Although, I think he wanted the Court to 21 get some testimony from Mr. Seery about sort of the business 22 judgment of the three wind-downs, but I don't think that's 23

MR. POMERANTZ: That shouldn't take a long time.

24

25

going to --

THE COURT: -- be a probe today of MGM stock sales.

MR. POMERANTZ: No, it won't be at all, Your Honor. And again, look, we understand Your Honor has had experience with Acis, and we understand the concerns, Your Honor, coming in, seeing redemptions, and the questions you asked.

Again, it's important for the debtor to be able to demonstrate to Your Honor that this board is doing its appropriate things and hearing from Mr. Seery why he made these decisions so Your Honor can get comfortable, not only in these matters, but in other matters that brought before Your Honor in the future that this board is doing exactly what they should be doing acting as an independent fiduciary.

That's why I think some of our testimony, but we're happy to live within the time frame that Your Honor has given us.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Thank you.

MS. PATEL: Your Honor, I just wanted to follow along with one of the comments that I made during my opening statement and hopefully, it will help further narrow the issues and keep us within the time limits, is is that when -- in responding to Your Honor's question about the wind-down of these funds, and I said Acis had concerns, I want to say we've got concerns with respect to the Argentina and the Dynamic fund. We frankly just don't understand or have that much information with which to really evaluate the transaction, so

we're a little hamstrung today for purposes of cross-1 examination because that's not something that necessarily Acis 2 has inquired into. 3 But separate and apart from that, just again so 4 everyone's clear, with respect to the wind-down of RCP, Acis 5 does not take issue with respect to the genesis of the wind-6 7 down. So the decision to wind it down is a find from Acis's perspective that should probably have been wound down. 8 the methodology of how it's being wound-down, that's fair game. 9 10 THE COURT: I don't know what that meant --MS. PATEL: Okay. 11 (Laughter) 12 THE COURT: -- the methodology of how it's being 13 14 wound-down. 15 MS. PATEL: Okay. Let me --THE COURT: Very quickly because, you know --16 17 MS. PATEL: Yes. Your Honor, what I meant by that 18 was, in terms of the decision to wind-down RCP, that makes 19 sense to Acis because it is a fund that should have been wounddown. How it is going about being wound-down, that is open for 20 dispute, and one of those things being here this MGM stock 21 22 sale, etcetera. 23 THE COURT: We'll hear from Mr. Seery. I thought there was a pile of cash at this point, but maybe I misread the 24 25 pleadings.

WWW.JJCOURT.COM

57

Okay.

MR. POMERANTZ: Your Honor, let's remember what this motion is. This motion wasn't a referendum on wind-down, it was the ability to make a distribution.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. POMERANTZ: Mr. Dondero's counsel, who is speaking on behalf of ACM Services, said they're prepared to hold those distributions in the registry of the Court. The issues regarding what Ms. Patel testified from the podium, at some point, they may very well be the subject of a hearing in the Court. We're happy to continue responding to the Committee and Ms. Patel's comments and questions about how, but it's just not relevant here.

And, Your Honor, there is no way if Ms. Patel is going to go down that road that we will ever be here only an hour. That is a much longer discussion.

THE COURT: And let me just clarify where I was coming from.

I thought if we were evaluating whether insiders should get \$8.6 million of distributions, the bona fides of the decision to go into wind-down mode needed to be explored a little bit and see if some of these insiders were improperly exercising control in that.

So I agree with what you're saying. Now, that we're just talking about deferring to another day all but maybe

```
59
  Mr. Okada's disbursement, we don't need to hear great detail
 1
   about the whole decision-making process for the wind-down of
 2
   these three. A little bit of background would be useful,
 3
 4
   but --
 5
             MR. POMERANTZ: Absolutely, Your Honor, and we
   will --
 6
 7
             THE COURT: -- it doesn't need to be, you know --
             MR. POMERANTZ: -- tailor our testimony to the issues
 8
 9
   that Your Honor was concerned about and the comments that I
10
   made, and we will keep within the time limit that Your Honor
   wants us to keep it to.
11
             THE COURT: All right. Very good.
12
13
             Mr. Seery?
14
             MR. SEERY: Yes, Your Honor.
15
             THE COURT: There you are. If you could approach the
   witness stand. I know I've been introduced to you before.
16
                                                                I'm
   not sure if you've taken the witness stand yet.
17
18
             MR. SEERY: I have not.
19
             THE COURT: I don't think you have.
20
             Please raise your right hand.
             JAMES P. SEERY, JR., DEBTOR'S WITNESS, SWORN
21
             THE COURT: All right. Please be seated.
22
23
             MS. HAYWARD: Your Honor, may I approach with an
   exhibit binder?
24
25
             THE COURT: You may.
```

Seery - Direct/Hayward 60 MS. HAYWARD: Or two? 1 2 THE COURT: Okay. One for the Court. 3 Thank you. 4 MS. HAYWARD: May I approach the witness? 5 THE COURT: You may. DIRECT EXAMINATION 6 BY MR. HAYWARD: 7 Well, good afternoon, Mr. Seery. Since this is your first 8 time testifying, would you introduce yourself to the Court and 9 10 give her just a little bit of background? I'll go pretty quickly because of the time constraints. 11 James P. Seery, Jr., for the record. I am an independent 12 director for Highland Capital. I've been in the asset 13 14 management restructuring business for about 32 years. 15 I started as a restructuring lawyer handling everything from real estate to debtor's side to financial 16 17 transactions. From there, I moved into asset management and 18 distressed investing. 19 From there, I moved into managing a large global loan portfolio for a big investment bank. That included teams of 20 people who both underwrote, distributed, held, managed, 21 22 restructured, and traded both loans, indicated loan assets, primarily, but also high end bonds, distressed assets, as well 23 24 as CLO assets. 25 After that, I went into a hedge fund. We had a

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

Seery - Direct/Hayward 61 billion, three long-short credit fund. I was the senior investment partner and president of that firm. We did similar types of investments, high yield, high yield loans, distressed loans, CLO assets, and some other structured products, longshorts. So we were domestic primarily, but we also had a global investment view and an office in London. Subsequent to that, I was a co-head of a credit business for an investment bank. And then, in the last six months, I've decided to do this job. So of the three board members, you're kind of the stock guy. Would that be a fair --I think -- stock isn't really my stock and trade, but I do know my way a little bit around the stock market. But it's primarily been credit products, but I do -- I am familiar with equities and equity trade. Okay. So since coming onto the board, give the Court a day in the life, if you don't mind, and maybe starting with the day that the board took over on January 9th. I think, as Your Honor will recall, when we left and we talked about what the role would be and what the compensation would be, I think your comment was, Your Honor, that it -- we wouldn't be 50,000 feet. Well, we -- we're actually fully on the ground. We're not even five feet above. We don't keep track of our hours like lawyers, but probably logged about 190

WWW.JJCOURT.COM

hours in January starting on the 9th, and then about 150 hours,

Seery - Direct/Hayward

160 hours in February. And I know my fellow board members are similar time commitments.

We're involved day-to-day in each of the decisions that the debtor makes from assets management decisions, understanding how the funds are being managed and what the ways that they could either be walled off if they're in liquidation, or if what the proper way to treat them on a day-to-day basis is, evaluating assets that the debtor owns directly or through funds, be thinking about ways to monetize those assets; employee issues, what they're doing, who they're reporting to, how they're -- how they're performing, how they're being paid; claims issues.

This case got started, as we all know, by three major litigations, and they're not all easy to understand. They've got the redeemer arbitration, which I think is fairly straightforward in terms of liability and amount. There's a number of offsets that are complicated.

We've got the UVS litigation that is a lot more complicated because it's not against the debtor. The judgment is against two offshore funds that are, in essence, shells, and there's a very complex history around the 10-year litigation that that is.

Then we have the Acis litigation, which comes out of the Acis bankruptcy, but is an unliquidated claim. So understanding those thinking about what the pros and cons of

63 Seery - Direct/Hayward those claims are, how we would manage them down the road, how 1 we would go forward. Thinking about how to resolve them has 2 been a key part of what we're doing on a day-to-day basis. 3 So has the board done an independent analysis of all these 4 various litigation claims? 5 Not yet. So we've -- we've done a preliminary analysis, 6 7 and then we've gone further. So with respect -- we haven't sat down with -- frankly with Redeemer, yet, although one of the 8 9 board members has had a call with them separately. But we have sat down with the Acis creditors, and we've done some 10 significant analysis around that. And we have sat down with 11 UBS claimants, and we've done significant analysis around that. 12 13 All three of those require a ton more work, and not 14 because it's not easy to figure out what the numbers are. 15 really difficult to figure out what the liability is, how it rolls up to the debtor, and then how to satisfy it, and so 16 we're trying to get our hands around that. But that is a 17 18 critical component of resolving this case. 19 When the board took over, did -- what types of things did you do immediately upon taking over control of this debtor? Did you meet with people at the facility? 21 Oh, sure. So the first thing we did, actually, is have 22 lunch with the Committee and with Acis, and we wanted to get 23 24 their perspective because they were here and it was easier to do that than to run back to the debtor and try to -- try to

Seery - Direct/Hayward

then set up another meeting.

And so we wanted to get their perspective. They'd been living with the debtor from the litigations and through the time in Delaware and the litigation in this case. So we got a feel for them of what their desires were, how they thought the case would work out or potentially resolve, and also, how they thought about our role.

One of the things we stressed at that time, and I stressed when I was interviewed for the role, is that -- I know my fellow directors feel the same way, but I'm a pretty independent person, and I wasn't going to be certainly the management of Highlands guy, nor would I be the guy of the Committee. So we're going to -- I'm going to work independently make decisions with the fellow board members in what I think is the best way.

I'm going to try to exercise my duty in both care and loyalty to the estate, but then if the estate has duties, I'm going to make sure we exercise those. And I feel very strongly about that because this is just one -- a decent sized matter, but one small piece of a career, and I'm not going to compromise myself to satisfy either people on the management side or people on the Committee side.

Q Yeah. Well, and I want to talk a little bit about the duties since you mentioned them, because we heard I think the Committee say that we -- the debtor has not mentioned the

Seery - Direct/Hayward fiduciary duties to the estate in the opening statement. Do you think that by presenting this motion the debtor -- does this motion contemplate protecting the fiduciary duties that the debtor owes to the estate?

A To me, it absolutely does. But to be fair, I think that the rhetorical flair and opening remarks and missing the duties to the estate, we're very conscious as a board of our duties to the estate. We're also very conscious of our duties as an asset manager. And what is in the pleadings is absolutely the case, it's been -- it's my experience, my understanding of the law, and it's being confirmed by both Cayman counsel, and by fund counsel in the U.S. separate from bankruptcy counsel.

We owe a duty under the Advisor's Act to the funds and to the investors in those funds. That duty actually supercedes the benefit to the estate, but it doesn't undercut it because by vindicating the duty to the funds, you actually vindicate the duty to the estate. If you create liability at the funds, it will roll to the estate. So by exercising your duty correctly, you do in fact, vindicate the duty of the estate.

And what's important in the Advisor's Act, and it's an interesting part of U.S. law. At least my understanding, it's been confirmed by outside counsel, is if the manager, which would be Highland, has an interest, it's actually required to subordinate that interest to the interest of the

WWW.JJCOURT.COM

Seery - Direct/Hayward 66 investors in the funds it managed. And it makes sense.

If you have funds invested in a fund with an outside investor, you want to make sure that that investor is not — that manager is not using your funds to aggrandize itself as opposed to looking out for your best interest. And so, I think by vindicating our obligations with respect to the funds, we actually enhance our obligations with respect to the estate.

Q Let's talk a little bit about the funds now. So originally, the motion pertained to three different funds.

Could you just briefly explain to the Court the status of those funds and how they got there?

A Yeah. I'll try to go quickly, and if I skip something or I go too quickly, Your Honor, please let me know.

The Highland Dynamic Fund, which is the primary one we're talking about now, I think you'll see at the end of Tab 1 how it's set up right before Tab 2. And I haven't looked at these exhibits in a long time, so I apologize. I didn't know I was getting this. But it's really straightforward.

These funds are set up, and this is a pretty typical structure. It's a limited partnership structure. It's got a master feeder structure. And what does that mean? The master is the main fund. That's the King Exemptive Limited Partnership at the bottom.

It's fed by two feeders, a domestic feeder and an offshore feeder. Why is it done that way? Purely tax.

Seery - Direct/Hayward 67 Offshore investors, non-taxables in the U.S. who are worried about ECI or UVTI, or unrelated business income, we want to make sure that there's no withholding or any tax ramifications with respect to the distributions they get off the fund. Since it's a pass-through entity, both of those investors, either domestic or foreign, are non-taxables in the U.S., will have their own tax treatment when it gets up to them. So they don't want anything withheld.

When you look at the left side of the page, Dynamic domestic feeder, the other investors is where you'd include Mark Okada. This fund was founded originally under a different name. I believe it was called the Highland Loan Fund. It might have been CLO Loan Fund, I apologize. And then that was in 2013.

Mark Okada put \$2 million cash into the fund at that time. Why did he put it in? This fund was designed to own CLO assets and loan assets. Okada was the founder of that part of the business and the driver of that business. It was pretty essential that he put some money in.

However, in '13, they did get third-party investors, but this fund never got real scale. I think it was only a bit over \$100 million. Not insignificant, but not a big fund. And they went out looking for loan funds, loan opportunities, and CLO paper. So the CLO papers, the debt of the CLOs, generally (indiscernible) type paper that was higher yielding unless

Seery - Direct/Hayward 68 there was some interesting opportunity in the -- in the higher rated tranches.

In 2018, the fund got restructured, and they -- I'm pretty sure that's when the name change occurred. Okada put another two and a half million dollars of cash in. So he didn't get this as free-carry or anything. This was actually cash that he deposited in the fund.

In 2019, Okada in the spring of 2019, determined that he was leaving Highland. And his separation was finally completed in September of 2019. So he is no longer an employee of the debtor. He has no influence, say, discussion, he's not involved in anything. He hasn't been since we've been there.

The investor, I think it was late summer, either understood that or the fund hadn't performed that well.

Frankly, it was undersized anyway. Realdania, a third-party, I believe they're European, issued a redemption notice. This was a hedge fund style fund. So we've got three different funds here, two of them are hedge fund, and we explained a little bit in the papers, but the real dynamic, no pun intended, difference between the two is that Dynamic and Argentina are hedge funds which provide liquidity to the investor.

What does that mean? Monthly, quarterly, semiannually, they can look for redemptions. The fund manager sales assets because the assets are supposed to be a little bit more liquid, makes distributions per the redemptions.

Seery - Direct/Hayward

If the redemptions are too big and the sales will somehow disadvantage the remaining investors, either gates come down or you put the fund into liquidation. Realdania had made a, I believe it's a \$65 million -- it was initially a smaller one, then there was a \$65 million redemption, and it -- this is prepetition. The debtor determined we've got to wind this fund up because we can't basically more than halve it and then continue to try to function. It would have been far too undersized.

So the debtor then went about selling the assets, creating a pool of cash, and then this motion is to liquidate it and pay the investors, including Okada. When it's done, assuming they made the full distributions, about 80-something percent of the assets will have been distributed. There's a few small assets that are left. They're not particularly liquid, but they're small and I'm relatively certain we can unload those at decent prices, create cash for the investors, make the final distribution, so it would be a hold cash to wind-down and then dissolve the various little limited partnerships.

Argentina is similar. The basically different premise of why that fund existed, the original theory was post the Argentina crisis with the election of Macri in '15. Late '15, Argentina started going through a number of changes in its economy and the thought was that Argentina would start to grow

Seery - Direct/Hayward 70 and really be able to realize the potential of its people and its resources. That didn't work out that well, and then at the end of, I think it was '18, Macri was voted out and the former Kirchner, effectively, government is going to back. Argentina economy has slid into basically -- certainly recession over

multiple quarters, but even some would say depression.

Very difficult time. This was not a unique fund for Highland. There were a lot of these Argentina-type opportunity funds, and that -- that performance has not been particularly good. The decision there was made to wind-down a third-party investor who made a 15 percent withdrawal, and that a number of other funds that I forget the percentage, but they're managed by UBS, third parties made a -- indicated that they were going to have full redemptions, as well, so that fund was put into liquidation.

Importantly, I think something that was mentioned before, there's no benefit to keeping these funds around. They don't make any fees.

Q Why is that?

And once they've gone into liquidation, they're not paying any fees. Similarly, RCP -- now, RCP is a different style of fund, and I think Your Honor, you mentioned it in the papers, you saw that it was a 10-year old fund. That term was extended. It was originally a 2008 fund. It was done as a distressed for control. Very different opportunity,

Seery - Direct/Hayward (indiscernible), at the time, they probably didn't see the global financial crisis, but saw it as distressed and the opportunity to do distressed for control positions had to be long term. So that fund had no liquidity provisions for investors. Typical PE-style fund.

The -- when it got to the end of its life, the 10year life, Highland didn't have the ability to extend the term.
A steering committee of third-party institutional investors
with no Highland influence whatsoever, Ontario Teachers,
Calpers, some of the biggest, most sophisticated investors in
the world in both debt, equity, and distress were driving that.
There was also a couple of other funds that are third parties
on that steering group. And they still exist. They gave a
one-year extension. Highland had no ability to do anything
about that.

In exchange for the extension, Highland waived fees. So there are no fees being paid on the RCP Fund. There was a series of one-month extensions that went -- was finished in November of 2019. And with this distribution, there's still a lot of assets in RCP that have to be managed, about 175 million. And so we're going to -- after we make the distribution -- we've had a few calls and I've been on them, with the steering group.

We've told them we're coming to Court to make the distribution. We were confident that we would be able to -- to

WWW.JJCOURT.COM

Seery - Direct/Hayward

be able to make a distribution to them subject to the Court's order, that we make that distribution and somewhere in the next two weeks we're going to have a steering group meeting to talk about the other assets and how we monetize them.

They are different types of assets. Some have more liquidity than others, so we're going to need to come up with a plan. It's 85 percent, roughly, third parties. Highland Capital Management, the debtor, actually has a roughly 15 percent interest in HCM Services, has as a couple percentage, because I think there would have been about 2 percent of the distribution.

So it's vast -- the vast majority of the owners of the fund are outsiders, and we're going to need to come up with a structured plan to get them their cash because they've been invested for 12 years in this fund.

Q Do you agree, having had the chance to come in and look over all these things, that these funds should be wound-down?

A Oh, absolutely. So I think it's easiest to say,

Dynamic -- Okada was the driver. It never got to where it wanted. The biggest investor wanted out. It's not big enough to support itself. Even if one were to look today, and say, it should have, frankly, owning CLO paper when this fund was started until today, there should have been good appreciation in it, and it just didn't -- I don't know the reasons it didn't, but it didn't perform the way it should have, and it

Seery - Direct/Hayward 73 didn't attract the investors it should have. Perhaps that had something to do with it, you know, the way the other cases or litigations were going on and the public nature of them.

And frankly, coming out of the global financial crises, Highland had had a tough time of it, so it wasn't as if it was the easiest thing to raise funds. Argentina, there's absolutely no question that the purpose and structure of that fund and what it set out to do doesn't work, just doesn't work. So it makes no sense to keep that going, and that's why the investors -- third-party investors sought redemptions.

The insider interests, while not immaterial, are pretty small. Okada's interest is about 12 percent in the fund, and he's not driving it. Like I said, he's not even at the debtor. These two -- but to be fair -- both the decisions to wind-down Dynamic and Argentina were made before the board was involved and before the petition was filed, and they really related to the withdrawals from third parties.

Q So why are we here today? Do you -- do these funds wind-down in the ordinary course of their business?

A Well, it -- they all have life. So I'd say in the case of RCP, it's pretty clearly in the ordinary course because it reached the end of its life. And the investors were very clear that they wanted to be cashed out. So the difficult part is that it -- because of its structure and in the way it was originally set up as a PE-style fund, it has illiquid, a number

Seery - Direct/Hayward

of illiquid assets.

And the challenge in any of the PE funds is to time your exit, and the timing on this hasn't been opportune because the opportunity to sale has not been as good as one might hope and the investors are just at the point where they want to get cashed out as we've heard today from CalPERS. But we've seen it in the documents and our discussions -- and my discussions directly with them.

The other funds, once they've reached this -- it's an ordinary course thing for funds. When funds either they're -- they've reached their life or investors redeem and they get to this state where they really can't support themselves, it's a very ordinary thing for managers to wind-down funds.

Q And as part of the winding down of the funds, is it also ordinary then to make distributions once the funds have become liquid?

A Well, I mean one of the questions you started to ask, or maybe did ask, and I didn't answer, was why are we here?

Our view as an independent board, my view as an independent board member, is we have an obligation to all investors. It would be really easy if the documents or the law said all investors, other than ones who might have been related somehow to the asset manager. It just doesn't say that. And as we talked about, this is -- these are not funds from Highland. If they were funds from Highland, again, it would be

Seery - Direct/Hayward

really easy.

As I described for Highland Dynamic, I don't need to hold and carry water for Mark Okada. But I do need to carry my own fiduciary duties and make sure that I exercise them well. The gentleman put \$2 million in -- this is April 2013, put 2 million -- 2.5 million in cash in 2018, and the fund is being wound down. It's not the debtor's money. If it was the debtor's money, it would be really easy to say, you know, Mr. Okada, I'm not going to give you the money because we may have claims against you, and a different discussion would ensue.

Q Well, I want to walk through that just a little bit. You say it's not the debtor's money. Where is the money?

A This money sits in funds or in bank accounts. Its assets are denominated and they're held in trust. And the cash that's in accounts, they're denominated in the name of the fund. The asset manager, Highland, has the ability to access the accounts and use the funds in accordance with the fund documents. It does not have the ability to access the accounts and use the funds however it see fit.

Q So it's like an authorized signer?

A It's certainly an authorized signer in terms of what its ability to do in terms of accessing the funds. Typically, that's done through the trustee. But it can manage the funds. It couldn't take the funds and make an unrelated investment.

76 Seery - Direct/Hayward It couldn't take the funds and use it for its own purposes and 1 2 pay them back later. It's just simply not permitted. Well, taking that to the next level. If the Court did not 3 allow these distributions to be made, would the distributions 4 5 then go to the debtor? 6 Α No. 7 Where would they go? There's really no provision for it. There are certain 8 9 provisions in the underlying documents that would enable the manager to withhold funds. If there was a change in law that 10 didn't permit a distribution. If there was some other reason 11 that it became unfeasible to make the distribution. 12 couldn't find the investor, and sometimes that happens. 13 14 are provisions of how you deal with those funds. But they 15 never would go to the manager. So what is the -- why is the primary reason then that 16 we're here today asking this Court for permission to distribute 17 18 these funds? 19 It's pretty straightforward. We have a fiduciary duty and we've confirmed that with outside counsel, both Cayman and 20 domestic fund counsel, to make distributions and treat all 21 investors in the funds pro rata. And we're here to make sure 22 we vindicate our duties, not exercising our fiduciary duties, 23 doing things that were not permitted. One, we don't think 24 that's right or appropriate. Two, that's not going to help

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

77 Seery - Direct/Hayward resolve this case that probably contributes to some of the things that led to this case. So we're not real interested as an independent board in doing things that are close to the edge, along the margin, try to use our positions to leverage investors. Are you familiar with the protocols? I am. Okay. But for the protocols, do you believe that the debtor would need to obtain the Court's permission in order to makes these distributions on behalf of these funds? I don't think so, no. So then, why are we asking the Court's permission? Well, the protocols require it, and I think the Committee, you know, with due respect and I mean that truly, would like us to withhold the funds, and that provides certain leverage potentially over insiders. I think when I look at the protocols, I think the main function of the protocols is to assure that there isn't undue influence by insiders over the actions of the company, and that insiders are not somehow benefitting themselves by virtue of their control over the company. The independent board has control over the company. We're not naive and think we have control over every single persons every single second of every day, but we do have

WWW.JJCOURT.COM

control over what happens with the accounts, how payments are

Seery - Direct/Hayward 78 made, when we wind something down, when an asset is sold, how the proceeds will be used. That's the board. That's not anybody in management. The decision around these distributions was made by the board independently. We did consult with the CCO, and that was important to make sure we got all the facts with respect to these funds.

We then sought outside counsel to inform our decision, both Cayman and domestic. We didn't have any influence whatsoever and we didn't speak to Mr. Dondero nor Mr. Okada other than to tell Mr. Okada that we were coming to court and then to ask him if he would defer his distribution. And we know his response.

- Q I want to ask you just a couple -- I know I'm almost at my 30 minutes here, so I just want to ask you a few quick questions because one of the issues that came up were these demand notes. I understand that Mr. Okada does have a demand note.
- 18 A He does. We've --

- 19 Q And has the board --
- 20 A And we've sent a demand.
- 21 Q Okay. And what was -- what is the status of that demand 22 note?
- A He acknowledges that he signed it and he said that he's owed certain things from the company. He's asked how we work those through because he was severed -- or severed himself in

September, and he has -- they reached a severance agreement according to Mr. Okada. I haven't personally investigated it yet, but we will get to it quickly. And he has some expenses

Seery - Direct/Hayward

that are owed, but I don't think those are material.

I'm quite confident. He said his severance was agreement not money, but terms, was very standard. We'll take a look at that and make sure there's agreement on that.

I think it would be covered by the protocol, but it's probably a transaction, so we'd have to talk to the Committee about it, but we'll work -- I'm confident that we can work our way through a standard severance agreement very quickly and resolve that issue and collect on the note.

- Q Now, to be clear, the demand note is payable to whom?
- 14 A The demand note is payable to the debtor.
- 15 0 Okay.

A It was actually a note that was -- he didn't receive cash for the note. It's basically a tax -- rather than gross-up salary sometime in the past, for whatever reason they decided not to gross it up to cover taxes.

Because of the structure of the limited partnership, they could have had taxable income without matching cash, and so they issued notes back to Highland to cover certain of those obligations rather than actually making a distribution.

Q To you knowledge, does Mr. Okada owe any money to the fund?

WWW.JJCOURT.COM

Seery - Direct/Hayward 80 No. Not a -- my knowledge is that he does not. So I am 1 2 knowledgeable of it, and he does not owe any money to the fund. Okay. Quickly, I just want to talk a little bit about 3 Mr. Dondero. One of I think the points that was made at the 4 5 very beginning of opening statements was that Mr. Dondero is still around. Why is that? 6 7 He's around because he has incredible knowledge about the investments. He is a portfolio manager for the fund. He does 8 9 work with respect to non-Highland unrelated funds, some of 10 which Highland employees do work under shared services arrangement and we get paid for them. But Mr. Dondero is 11 around for those reasons and his knowledge about a number of 12 13 the investments in which we're involved. 14 Does the Debtor -- or does the board have the power to 15 terminate Mr. Dondero if it decides to? Yeah, he's -- we could, he's unpaid so there's no cost to 16 his involvement. His expertise around certain investments, 17 18 particularly the equity funds as well as some of the larger 19 investments, including the PE investments, is really important. 20 And with respect to the Dondero notes, what are the status of those demand notes? 21 We've done an investigation of the notes and I wouldn't 22 say it's as exhaustive as -- it's in similar stages as our 23 24 examination of other assets. We've looked at Dondero's notes, 25 we made a decision to send a demand letter to Okada because

Seery - Direct/Hayward 81
he's no longer a part of the company and there's no real
benefit that we saw strategically to not making that demand.

It's a small amount of money relative to the size of the case,
it's real money, but it's a small amount of money relative to
the size of the case. We should clean that up and move on from
Mr. Okada.

With respect to the Dondero notes on Dondero entity notes, we want to think about those strategically. They're a sizable amount of money, not just the ones that are demand, but also there's a number of the notes that ate notes with maturities and they're actually current, they're all current, but how can we use those cash, can we collect those, and I think that's more strategic in terms of how we resolve this case.

I agree with Mr. Pomerantz's statement that I think it evolves into a pure litigation case and we really hope it doesn't. That then -- those can just be sued on and the demand notes are pretty clear as to how they work and even include cost of collection. So they're pretty straightforward notes.

O But so for now the board --

A Well, we thought about it, we don't think it makes sense to make that demand at this time. There's -- our initial -- we're not -- we haven't come up with what the plan is for this case, but we have ideas. We do think they involve Mr. Dondero and they involved contributions from Mr. Dondero whether in the

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Seery - Direct/Hayward 82 form of notes, whether in the form of cash, whether in the form of other assets. We haven't discussed those with him, but we do think that's ultimately, at least preliminarily, where we're going to end up somewhere. So strategically we think that that'll make sense to include in that sort of a resolution. Okay. And --THE COURT: You have one minute. MS. HAYWARD: Yes, thank you, Your Honor. BY MS. HAYWARD: Last question I'm going to ask you, are you aware of any legal basis to withhold these funds now from Mr. -- from these investors and these related parties? I'm not aware of any, but as the Court has contemplating, as the Committee has said, perhaps now that Section 105, you know, grants that sort of authority, but that'll be up to the Judge. MS. HAYWARD: Your Honor, a housekeeping matter. move for the admission of Exhibits 1 through 12. I don't think any of them are controversial. But I will let --THE COURT: You want me to look through MS. HAYWARD: Your Honor, they are --THE COURT: -- all of these. (Laughter.) MS. HAYWARD: Your Honor, just for the record, they are Number -- Exhibit 1 is the chart showing the structure of

83 Seery - Direct/Hayward 1 the Dynamic Income Fund. 2 THE COURT: Right. We looked at that. 3 MS. HAYWARD: Exhibit 2 is the partnership agreement, 4 so I know they're large documents, but they're not numerous 5 documents. Exhibit 3 is just the chart of the Latin America Argentina Fund. Four, the partnership agreement for that fund. 6 7 Five, the chart (indiscernible) Third Fund. Six would be the agreement, the limited partnership agreement for that fund. 8 9 Seven, Your Honor, is Your Honor's order on the ordinary course 10 governance procedures. 11 THE COURT: Okay. MS. HAYWARD: Eight is the final term sheet. Nine is 12 13 the notice of amended operating protocols that was filed last 14 week. 15 THE COURT: All right. And then CVs of our board 16 members. 17 MS. HAYWARD: And then the CVs for the board members. 18 THE COURT: Any objections to these? 19 MS. REID: No objection, Your Honor. 20 THE COURT: Okay. They're admitted. 21 MS. HAYWARD: Okay. 22 THE COURT: All right. Any cross-examination? 23 MS. REID: Yes, Your Honor. 24 THE COURT: Okay. 25 MS. REID: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Penny Reid on

Seery - Cross/Reid 84 behalf of the Creditors Committee. 1 2 CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MS. REID: 3 Good afternoon, Mr. Seery. 4 5 Good afternoon. 6 You are aware, Mr. Seery, aren't you, of the Acis 7 bankruptcy? I'm aware of it, yes. 8 Okay. And you're aware that prior to that bankruptcy Mr. 9 Terry obtained an arbitration award in October of 2017. Correct? 11 I'm aware of that, yes. 12 13 And, Mr. Seery, are you aware that four days after that 14 arbitration award assets started being transferred away from 15 Acis, stripping it of its value at that time? I've read the judge's decision in the Acis case but I'm 16 not aware of any of the underlying facts, other than from 17 18 reading that case. 19 So you aren't aware of all the assets that went out of Acis the day after an arbitration award was entered. No, I haven't looked at any of those. 21 22 Okay. And you're not aware that the day after a final 23 judgment was entered more assets were stripped from Acis. 24 that correct? 25 Other than reading the Judge's decision I'm not aware of

Seery - Cross/Reid 85 1 any of the specific assets, no. Are you aware that two days after that, or entry of the 2 final judgment was ordered, Acis' entire risk retention 3 structure was transferred away from it and into the ownership 4 5 of Highland CLO Holdings? I'm aware of some of the facts relating to the Acis case 6 7 from the decision and I'm aware of some of the facts from the Acis case because of my discussions with Ms. Patel and Mr. 8 Terry. I'm not aware of the specific transfers to which you're 9 10 referring without having -- looking at them. Okay. So you're not aware that some of the assets that 11 were stripped from Acis went to one of the entities you're 12 wanting to send money to today. Is that right? 13 MS. HAYWARD: Objection. Your Honor, I'm not sure 14 15 how this is relevant to the Debtor's distribution motion --16 MS. REID: Well, it's relevant to the distributions that you're trying to give to the same entity. 17 18 MS. HAYWARD: Your Honor, I think right now Mr. 19 Okada --THE WITNESS: What I --20 THE COURT: Just a minute. 21 THE WITNESS: Sorry. 22 23 THE COURT: We have an objection. Let me hear the 24 objection. 25 MS. HAYWARD: Your Honor, I think at this point Mr.

Seery - Cross/Reid 86 1 Okada is the only one getting a distribution at issue in this case as of now in light of the representation that was made by 2 3 Judge Lynn. THE COURT: All right. Well, what is your response 4 5 to the relevance objection? She's saying that this line of inquiry has kind of been taken off the table since -- I'm not 6 sure which entity, I think you're talking about the Holdco, CLO Holdco. Right? 8 MS. HAYWARD: Yes, Your Honor. 9 10 THE COURT: Since now the disbursement that would have gone to it is being put off the table and would go into 11 the registry of the Court. So what is your response? 12 13 MS. REID: Well, Your Honor, and I can take it off, 14 but currently it's my understanding that Mr. Okada is a 25 15 percent owner in Holdco. But I can move on to the next question. 16 BY MS. REID: 17 18 Which is, are you aware that Mr. Okada right after the 19 final judgment was entered transferred their entire interest to Nutra Limited? 20 Who transferred to whom? 21 Right after the final judgment --22 23 Right. -- that Mr. Terry obtained, Mr. Okada transferred their 24 entire limited partner interest in Acis, LP to Nutra.

87 Seery - Cross/Reid So I apologize. A couple of things. One is it goes to 1 what you said, I don't believe Mr. Okada has any interest in 2 sale of Holdco, but you're saying Mr. Okada and their in your 3 question, and so it doesn't make sense. He's an individual. 4 So I just don't know what you're asking me. You said Mr. Okada 5 transferred their interest. Who's their? 6 7 Are you aware that Acis -- that you're aware that after the entry of the Acis judgment that Mr. Okada's limited 8 9 partners interest in Acis was transferred to Nutra? 10 MS. HAYWARD: Again, Your Honor, I lodge the same objection to relevance. 11 THE COURT: All right. Again, what is your response 12 13 to the relevance objection? 14 MS. REID: I think it's very relevant because I mean 15 he has been saying that they have a fiduciary duty to investors. Mr. Okada is not your normal independent investor. 16 It's a related party that has engaged in prior improper acts in 17 18 this court which you're aware, aren't you -- well. 19 THE COURT: Yeah, I'll overrule the objection and allow a little latitude. 20 THE WITNESS: So I think what you're referring to is 21 the position in Nutra and I'm aware of some of those issues. 22 Mr. Okada apparently owns 25 percent of Nutra, Mr. Dondero owns 23 75 percent of it. The control in Nutra is actually vested in 24 Highland Capital Management through a control agreement.

Seery - Cross/Reid 88 1 I'm not -- I'm aware that they made a transfer and that Nutra 2 owns that interest now, and I'm aware that that split is 75-25, I assume because of that split just like ATM Services, Mr. 3 Okada doesn't have any say in how it's run. 4 And the control in that entity anyway is vested in Highland, the Debtor. 5 BY MS. REID: 6 7 So you're aware there were improper transfers made at -during -- before the Acis bankruptcy. Is that correct? 8 9 I'm aware --Α 10 You're not aware? I'm aware of the decision and I'm aware of the transfers. 11 The designation of it then as improper, I'm not sure that I can 12 13 say one way or the other because I've looked at the transfers 14 and I can't tell you whether that transfer was improper. So if 15 you're asking me if I'm aware that that transfer occurred, I think I said I was. I don't think it's fair for you to color 16 that the transfer was improper. If somebody --17 18 Are you aware of the Court's decision --19 I am --Α 20 -- that they were improper? -- I don't recall the Court's decision with respect to 21 22 that transfer. There were a lot of transfers, a number of which the Judge ruled were improper. 23 24 Okay. So you are aware that there were improper transfers made from Acis that the Judge found were improper. Correct?

89 Seery - Cross/Reid Yes, I am. 1 Okay. And you're aware that Mr. Okada was the Chief 2 Investment Officer at the time those transfers were made. 3 Correct? 4 Of which entity? 5 Of Highland, of the Debtor. 6 7 I believe he was -- I believe he was a co-CIO of the Debtor at that time, but I'm not positive. 8 9 So you don't know. 10 I'm not sure, no. 11 Okay. Do you know he was -- he was the Debtor's -- so you do not know one way or the other. 12 I am aware that at some time he was the CIO and then the 13 co-CIO. I don't know the specific time that he was the sole 14 15 CIO. I just don't know. Do you know if he was involved with the Debtor at the time 16 these improper transfers were made? 17 18 He definitely worked for the Debtor at that time. 19 Okay. You -- the reply that was filed today by the -this morning by the Debtor states that the making of these 21 distribution to Mr. Dondero and Mr. Okada is essential to rebuilding the Debtor's reputation in the marketplace. Is that 22 correct? 23 24 I believe that's what it says, yes. I assume you're 25 reading it?

	Seery - Cross/Reid 90
1	Q I am.
2	A Okay.
3	Q Aren't you is the marketplace not well aware of
4	Highland's history including the Acis and the Redeemer
5	Committee litigation?
6	A I believe the market is aware of the Acis and Redeemer
7	litigations.
8	Q Okay. And is the marketplace well aware of the extensive
9	wrongdoing that Mr. Okada and Mr. Dondero engaged in as found
10	by this Court and the other tribunals?
11	A I don't know how the marketplace I know that they're
12	aware of the decisions, I can't tell you whether the
13	marketplace as a large general matter knows the specifics. I
14	don't know.
15	Q Have any non-insider investors expressed concern to you
16	over the possibility of Mr. Okada not receiving the
17	distribution?
18	A No, I don't believe so. I think just to make sure I
19	answered your question, have the non-insiders raised issues
20	about Mr. Okada
21	Q Not getting distribution.
22	A No, there won't
23	Q No one is really concerned about that except Mr. Okada.
24	Correct?
25	A I think each investor is concerned about their own

Seery - Cross/Reid 91 distributions, so like with respect to RCP I don't CalPERS 1 referred at all to the distributions to Ontario, they probably 2 don't care, they care about their own distributions. 3 And the only one we're talking about right now is the one 4 5 to Mr. Okada. Correct? That's correct. I hope so. Right? Meaning I'm under the 6 7 impression that the Committee doesn't object to the investment, to the release of funds and the distribution to third-party 8 9 investors. 10 Mr. Seery, you testified that one of the reasons you're seeking to distribute these funds is because the Debtor has 11 fiduciary duties to investors. Correct? 12 13 Yes. 14 Okay. But these funds aren't being distributed to just 15 regular investors. Correct? They're being distributed to insiders. 16 Again, unfortunately these are things one has to be 17 18 precise with. The question is insider under some securities 19 law, or insider under the Bankruptcy Code? So --20 Insider under the protocols. I believe the term there, again, we should be precise, is 21 related party. So he's a related party under the protocols. 22 As far as I know there's no separation under the Investment 23 24 Advisors Act, under the Cayman law, under Delaware law, or under the contracts with respect to persons who might have

Seery - Cross/Reid 92 1 worked for the investment manager who made an investment in the 2 fund. Are you aware that the Debtor also has duties to the 3 Creditors Committee? 4 5 I don't believe the Debtor has any duties to the Creditors Committee. 6 7 To the estate? I believe the Debtor has significant and overriding 8 duties, but that's what we're here for, to the estate. 10 To the estate. And were very conscious of those duties. Correct? 11 I am indeed. 12 13 That's what you testified. Right? 14 Yes. 15 Okay. So can you explain to me what -- how you consider the estate's considerations in deciding to distribute these, 16 what was your consideration of the estates, how does this 17 18 benefit the estate? 19 This benefits the estate because we have an obligation to the funds and to the investors in the funds to perform according to the terms of the funds. Unfortunately there is no 21 provision in the fund documents or in the law that allows us to 22 treat the investors in the funds in a disparate way. And we 23 believe, after consulting with outside counsel, domestic and 24 Cayman, considering federal law under the Advisors Act, as well

Seery - Cross/Reid

as Delaware law, that the only way to make distributions, other than if there was a law change, was pro rata to all of the investors.

So in order to vindicate our obligations to the outside investors, we also have to pay the inside investors. In addition, if we don't pay the inside investors, there's no basis not to do that. Now there may ultimately be no liability because it will be hard to bring a case. But it seems to me that incurring potentially liability is not in the best interest of the estate. Holding up a distribution from nonestate property doesn't seem to do anything to help the estate. In fact, it puts it at risk.

And so we did the work and that's how we determined, exercising what I think is our duty of care, which is really researching this, and we spent a lot of time and a lot of money making sure we got this right. And our duty of loyalty. Is there some good reason that the fund could hold up the distribution. Until we have a claim is there a valid to attack these distributions.

By the way, there were \$8 million out of 180 million. Now if there had been 180 -- if there had been 172 out of 180, maybe we would come in here and say, We should something a little bit different because we're really letting the small outside investors dictate us and force us to make distributions to related parties that the Committee has some concern about.

94 Seery - Cross/Reid But while \$8 million is real money, and I don't deny 1 that, again, it's not huge in this case. And it seemed to us, 2 after doing the work, that we were putting the estate at risk 3 by no exercising our fiduciary duties. Moreover, we each have 4 reputations, and they're important to us, and they don't 5 6 override our fiduciary duties. We're not going to do things to aggrandize ourselves, to help our reputation versus the estate. But running this Debtor correctly seems to us, looking at the 8 history, was the right thing to do. 9 Has anyone, Mr. Seery, threatened to bring a fiduciary 10 duty claim against you if you don't pay these funds? 11 12 Α No. Has any -- has Mr. Okada said he's going to bring a claim 13 14 against you if you don't distribute these funds? 15 No, and nor did I consult him about it. We just told him what we were doing. We're not -- I'm not inviting someone to 16 sue us. That I think would be, you know, grossly wrong for us. 17 18 Now we've touched a little bit on this, Mr. Okada owes the 19 Debtor 1.3 million. Correct? In the demand note? 20 Approximately, yes. All right. And you have made a demand on Mr. Okada. 21 Correct? 22 That's correct. 23 24 And he hasn't paid it. Right? Q

WWW.JJCOURT.COM

25

Α

No, he has not.

95 Seery - Cross/Reid And that's money into the estate. Correct? 1 2 That will be, yes. 3 Now do you still think it's okay to just hand him off, you know, \$4 million and even though he's not paying the estate 4 5 that you have a duty to? There's no such thing in my life as just handing off \$4 6 million. This is fund money --Distributable. 8 -- that will be distributed to the owners of the fund pro 9 10 rata. We're not handing off anything to Mr. Okada or anybody 11 else. But Mr. Okada has not agreed to pay back his note. 12 13 Correct? 14 He's not agreed to pay it back, no. Technically I would 15 say no. Okay. And that's because of some severance agreement that 16 you're not aware of what the terms are. Is that right? 17 18 I have not -- we have not -- I have not looked at the 19 terms, I don't believe many of my fellow directors yet have. 20 It's something that is on the burner for us to get to as soon as this is over. 21 And are --22 23 He's pushing for it. 24 -- are you aware that the Committee has asked for that 25 severance agreement?

Seery - Cross/Reid 96 I was not aware of that, no. 1 You're not aware of that. 2 I haven't seen it. 3 And you don't know that it hasn't been produced to us. 4 5 that correct? I don't -- I have not seen it myself, I don't -- didn't 6 know that you'd asked for it, nor do I know that it hadn't been produced. 8 9 Okay. And you haven't looked at it. 10 I haven't seen it. So you don't know if his failure to pay that money back is 11 valid or not. Is that correct? 12 13 That's -- I don't -- he still owes the money whether he 14 has appropriate setoffs and whether a settlement agreement 15 would actually work as one. I don't -- haven't really analyzed that and I don't know that our counsel has either. It may be 16 that he owes the money and we're holding a severance agreement, 17 18 but those aren't mutual obligations that are subject to setoff. 19 You don't know one way or the other whether he has a right of setoff. Correct? I don't believe he -- other than perhaps expenses I 21 don't -- haven't heard any articulated monetary setoff against 22 23 the obligations he owes. 24 If the Court orders that his distribution be put into the Court registry, do you still think you've breached your duty to

```
97
                           Seery - Cross/Patel
 1
   the estate somehow by that?
        I think if the Court orders it, I don't think we would be
 2
 3
   subject to a breach of liability. I think that we're here
   vindicating our responsibilities and our duties to investors.
 4
   If there's an interceding court order, we will follow it.
 5
 6
        Thank you.
 7
             MS. HAYWARD: I have no further questions.
             THE COURT: All right. I think that was about 17
 8
 9
   minutes. Any other examination? Okay. You'll have 13
10
   minutes.
             MS. PATEL: Just a few questions, Your Honor.
11
                           CROSS-EXAMINATION
12
  BY MS. PATEL:
13
14
        Good afternoon, Mr. Seery.
15
        Good afternoon.
        Mr. Seery, I think your testimony was that the fund, let's
16
   use RCP -- or I'm sorry, that's the wrong one --
17
18
        Dynamic?
19
        I think it was the Dynamic --
        Dynamic.
20
21
         -- Income Fund is the one that Mr. Okada has an
22
  investment in. Correct?
        That's correct.
23
        Okay. And the fund has duties to Mr. Okada including
24
   fiduciary duties as an investor. Right?
```

Seery - Cross/Patel 98 That's correct. 1 Okay. Does Mr. Okada have duties to the fund? 2 3 I don't believe he does, no. 4 Okay. Did he ever? I believe he did. 5 6 Okay. That was during his tenure at Highland Capital Management. Right? 7 8 | I think as an officer of Highland Capital Management, the investment manager, he would have had duties to the fund, yes. Okay. And have you investigated whether he's breached any 10 of his duties to the fund? 12 We have looked, we have not seen anything. We know that 13| the redemptions came in without any objection. We have not spoken to the individual investors. 14 | 15 l Okay. So would it be fair to say then that you haven't 16 concluded your investigation of whether Mr. Okada has breached 17 any of his duties to the fund itself? I don't think that would be fair. I think what would be 18∥ A fair to say is we've taken a look, we see no evidence 19 | whatsoever that there were any breaches by Mr. Okada of his 20 II duty to that fund, so there would be no reason to undertake an 21 investigation that we had yet to complete. 22 | 23 Okay. And who undertook that investigation, was it just 24 ll the board or did you have others involved? 25 ll It was the board.

99 Seery - Cross/Patel Okay. No one else? 1 2 The investigation with respect to the -- we got data from 3 other people but I'm the one who looked at whether there were 4 any claims related to the redemptions, any objections to any of the other distributions, any objections to the fees, and we 5 found none. 6 7 Okay. So no outside counsel advised you with respect to whether Mr. Okada had potentially breached any duties to the fund? 9 10 No, again, it's not something that we would have looked at 11 with no evidence whatsoever that there was any sort of complaint or breach. 13 Okay. All right. Mr. Seery, with respect to the, I'll 14 call it the agreement because I'm assuming that it is an 15 agreement, that Mr. Dondero's counsel announced on the record 16 regarding putting the funds that would otherwise be payable to 17 Mr. Dondero into the registry of the Court. Do you have an 18 understanding whether that agreement also extends to Highland Capital Management Services? Yeah, just to be clear because, again, we should be 20 precise, Mr. Dondero was not going to receive any money. The CLO Holdco, which is owned by the charitable DAF has

WWW.JJCOURT.COM

investments in the Argentina Fund and the Dynamic Fund.

25 2 percent interest in RCP, it was going to receive money.

24 going to receive money. Highland Capital Services has around a

Appx. 03316

100 Seery - Cross/Patel 1 I understand that Mr. Dondero, through his counsel, directed that the distribution to Highland Capital Services 2 would not be made. Mr. Okada owns 25 percent of that, he was 3 not consulted. I know that because I spoke to Mr. Okada. 4 distribution with respect to the CLO Holdco has been similarly 5 treated, but that was done by Grant Scott talking to Mr. Nelms 6 7 (phonetic) for the charitable DAF that controls the CLO Holdco. Okay. So, again, to be clear, Mr. Okada has not consented 8 9 to the agreement that was announced on the record with respect 10 to any distributions to Highland Capital Management Services. Correct? 11 He has not, but since he doesn't control it and Mr. 12 13 Dondero does, the agreement is binding. 14 Okay. And how do you know that Mr. Dondero controls 15 Highland Capital Management Services? Mr. Okada told me. 16 17 Okay. All right. Mr. Seery, with respect to Mr. Okada, I 18 believe your testimony was he separated from Highland Capital 19 Management in September of 2019. Correct? I believe I testified that he originally began his 20 separation in the spring, I don't know exactly when it was, and 21 22 I believe his official resignation was some time around 23 September. Okay. Would September 30 of 2019 sound about right? 24 25 It -- approximately, I don't know the date.

101 Seery - Cross/Patel Okay. So it was towards the end of September though. 1 2 Correct? I don't -- I don't know whether it was September 1, 3 September 15 or September 30, I just don't know the answer. 4 5 Okay. And at the time Mr. Okada separated from Highland or any time before then, did Mr. Okada have a non-compete 6 7 agreement? I have not looked at Mr. Okada's contract. 8 9 Okay. Q 10 So I don't know. 11 All right. Does -- did Mr. Okada have something called a non-solicit --12 13 I don't know. -- where he wouldn't solicit clients for example of 14 15 Highland Capital Management? 16 I don't know. 17 Okay. Did Mr. Okada have what's called a non-recruit 18 where he wouldn't come in and try and recruit employees of 19 Highland Capital Management? Again, because I haven't looked at his contract, if he had 20 21 one, I don't know that he did, and because I haven't looked at 22 it, and I testified that I haven't seen this severance agreement he's talking about, I don't have any understanding of 23 the terms of Mr. Okada's employment with Highland Capital 24 25 Management.

	Seery - Cross/Patel 102
1	Q Okay. So you just haven't looked at any of those things.
2	A That's correct.
3	Q All right. Are you aware well, did you have an
4	opportunity to look at I believe there was a press release
5	that was somewhere around September 2019 where Mr. Okada said
6	he was actually retiring from Highland Capital Management?
7	A I would have no reason to have looked at such a thing in
8	September.
9	Q Okay. All right. So you haven't seen that. Let me ask
10	you another question, are you aware that Mr. Okada has a new
11	business by the name of Sycamore Tree Capital?
12	A I'm aware that he intends to start a new fund, I have no
13	idea what the name is and I'd have no idea what development
14	stage of development it's in.
15	Q Okay. Are you aware if any Highland employees have been
16	engaged by Sycamore Tree Capital
17	A I'm aware that at least one maybe, I'd have no idea
18	whether that employee, ex-employee now, is involved or not.
19	Q And isn't that employee Troy Parker?
20	A That's correct, yes.
21	Q Okay. What did Troy Parker do for Highland Capital
22	Management?
23	A Most recently he ran the PE book.
24	Q Okay.
25	MS. PATEL: No further questions, Your Honor.

Seery - By the Court 103 THE COURT: All right. We have seven minutes. 1 you have questions, Judge Lynn? We have a little bit of time? 2 3 JUDGE LYNN: No, but I just want to make clear Mr. Dondero's suggestion for resolving the motion was not a 4 5 dickered agreement, it was a suggestion that we would hope would make life easier for the parties and the Court. 6 7 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. Thank you. 8 I had one or two questions. Is there going to be 9 redirect? Well, no, you used all your time, you don't get redirect. 10 (Laughter.) 11 12 MS. HAYWARD: And, Your Honor, I don't have redirect. 13 14 THE COURT: Oh, very good. 15 EXAMINATION 16 BY THE COURT: Let me ask you, sir, I want to revisit Dynamic, that's the 17 18 one I hear most about obviously since that's the one that Mr. 19 Okada --20 Yes. -- has the distribution rights from. You know, I was 21 fixated before I came out here a little on the time line. 22 Right? So the pleadings said Dynamic, the termination date was November 15, 2019. 24 25 Correct, Your Honor.

104 Seery - By the Court About 30 days after the Highland bankruptcy was filed. 1 What I heard your testimony to be was that pre-petition the 2 largest third-party investor -- I wrote it down phonetically --3 Realdania. 4 -- Realdania --5 I'm not sure if there's someone in the courtroom who know 6 7 them. Sounds like a Spanish company maybe. 8 I believe they're a European company, it's an investor I'm 9 not familiar with, Your Honor, but I have seen the redemption 10 notices. 11 Okay. They issued a \$65 million --12 I believe it was in the neighborhood of 65 million, yes. 13 14 And it was pre-petition? You wouldn't know? 15 It was pre-petition, I think it was around 40 percent of 16 the fund. Okay. I mean do you remember when? Was I t --17 I believe it was in the spring and it followed a -- spring 18 19 or early summer and it followed a separate redemption from a different investor. 20 Okay. So there was another third-party investor, even 21 22 before Realdania that --That's my recollection, yes, Your Honor. 23 24 -- that was unaffiliated with Highland.

WWW.JJCOURT.COM

25

That's correct.

Seery - By the Court 105 Okay. So it's your business judgment that once these two 1 biggies issued their redemptions, it just wasn't worthwhile to 2 keep this fund going anymore. 3 That's correct, Your Honor. And as I said, Mr. Okada was 4 5 a driver to that fund and he had left. He did not actually redeem, but he was being compulsory redeemed as the fund went 6 7 into liquidation. So all of the investors, redeemed and non, will be treated the same. 8 9 All right. So I guess one thing I'm getting at is timing 10 of Mr. Okada leaving versus timing of these third-party redemptions happening. 11 Right. I could --12 13 Is there any --14 I see no connection whatsoever. And, again, his piece of 15 the fund was about -- I believe it was round 12 percent of the fund. 16 l 17 Yeah, his --18 And it's a material amount of money I suppose to most 19 folks, including myself, but it's not -- it wasn't a driver whatsoever that we could see, and he did not redeem. 20 third-party redeemed, Okada was leaving having been the driver 21 22 of the fund, it was an undersized fund anyway, there was no real valid reason to keep a small fund trying to do this around 23 after Mr. Okada left. 24 25 Okay. I'm just wondering whether I should or not, you

Seery - By the Court 106 know, the timing of this. So this is -- starts spring of 2019, 1 but then a month post-petition let's terminate this thing. 2 mean who actually makes that decision? 3 Well, the decision to continue forward is made by the 4 board. Before that it would have been made by the managers of 5 the funds or the compliance group. So I have not looked into 6 7 specifically who said, Let's terminate it. To be perfectly frank, I don't know --8 But it would --9 10 -- the specifics. -- the manager, Highland? 11 It's Highland who determines to terminate it. Ultimately, 12 13 if all the investors issued redemption notices, then the fund 14 would have to liquidate --15 Right. -- on its own. So Highland --16|| A 17 Right. -- wouldn't have any say about it. But to put it into 18 19 liquidation, I believe it was Highland that did it. Some of the funds, it could be foreign directors, but that's not what 20 happened. 21 Uh-huh. Okay. So there are third-party non-affiliated 22 investors still in it, there's 35 million that would go out the 23 door and --24 25 It's about -- there's a couple of assets that still have

Seery - By the Court 107 1 to be liquidated. Approximately 85 percent of the distribution is to third-party un-affiliated investors. And then we --2 we'll have -- we'll retain some cash to make sure that we can 3 manage the liquidation of the fund and the dissolution of the 4 entities. But we still have to get rid of a small amount of 5 assets that are pretty liquid. 6 7 Okay. Now I heard you also say that Highland isn't owning any fees anymore on these refunds. Did I not hear you say 8 9 that? 10 Yeah, certainly -- so I think on ours I think. On Dynamic and on AROF, the Argentina Recovery Opportunity Fund, once they 11 were put into liquidation they don't earn any fees anymore. 12 13 The --14 Okay. Let me -- okay, so when did that stop, when were 15 they "put into liquidation" so the management fees stop? I believe that Dynamic would have been in the fall, I 16 don't know the exact date, and Argentina --17 18 Well --19 -- was before that. 20 -- the Court termination date used in the pleadings was November 20, 2019. 21 Yeah, but I don't recall the exact date, Your Honor. 22 can certainly figure that out, I just don't recall off the top 23 24 of my head. When the fee cutoff date -- the fee cutoff date for RCP was I believe in April of 2018 when the one-year

```
Seery - By the Court
                                                                108
   extension was given. That was the trade for the extension.
 11
        Okay. But you don't know for sure when the management fee
 2
   cutoff was --
 3
 4
        No.
   Α
        -- on either Argentina or Dynamic.
 5
 6
        No, that's correct, Your Honor.
        I mean would it have been in November 2019 you think?
        I think it was before that, but I don't -- I believe so
 8
   but I don't know for sure.
10
        Okay.
        If I'm wrong, I'll figure that out and correct it to you.
11
        Okay. All right. Thank you. You're --
12
13
        Thank you.
14
        -- excused.
   0
15 | A
        Thank you.
16
             THE COURT: Does anyone in the room know the answer
   to that?
17
18
             MS. HAYWARD: Your Honor, we can figure it out very
19
   quickly I think.
20
             THE COURT: Really? Okay.
        (Pause in the proceedings.)
21
             THE COURT: Actually I had one more question for Mr.
22
23
   Seery.
             THE WITNESS: Yes.
24
25
   BY THE COURT:
```

Seery - By the Court Do we have any other Highland managed funds out there that

109

are imminently going to be going into wind-down mode? Is that easy to answer?

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

We have a number of CLO funds that are what we call 1.0 CLOs. They're old and they're effectively winding down. And a number of those we don't get fees off of, but they had -because they own very illiquid assets, we have to realize on those assets. May of those have cross-ownership to funds that we do get fees on. We need --

Let me back you up. Why didn't Highland get fees on those?

Because sometimes in the CLO structure it depends on what kind of asset gets treated under the net asset value, so for example if it's equity, it may not count, even if it has a value, you don't get paid a fee on it. So if you had a loan that converted to equity, some of those CLOs you may not get a fee on because you don't own any loans anymore. So, but most of those assets, if a CLO owned equity for example in a PE company, we would have other funds that owned additional equity in that same PE company.

We do have other assets where they aren't necessarily wind-down, but there will be distributions to entities that may or may not be related parties under the protocols, and we are in the process, and the Committee's aware of it, selling certain assets, and hopefully those sales will go the way we

Seery - By the Court 110 want them to. They're valuable assets so we feel we have a 1 good opportunity to realize good value for the estate. 2 would be requirements on certain of them to pay off debt from 3 certain entities before we can distribute money back up to 4 5 Highland Capital. All right. Thank you. 6 7 Thank you. 8 THE COURT: You're excused. 9 All right. Anything else today? 10 MR. POMERANTZ: Do you want to hear closings, or have you heard enough, Your Honor? 11 THE COURT: I mean if you have a quick one or two 12 13 minute closing, I'll hear that, to recap anything. Did you 14 have that quick answer that Ms. Hayward --15 MR. POMERANTZ: We are --THE COURT: -- was confident about? 16 17 MR. POMERANTZ: We are trying to find it. 18 THE COURT: Okay. 19 MR. POMERANTZ: We have a couple of emails out, 20 hopefully by, we get a couple of answers. 21 THE COURT: Okay. Okay. 22 CLOSING ARGUMENT ON BEHALF OF THE DEBTOR 23 MR. POMERANTZ: Your Honor, I just wanted the 24 highlight the fiduciary duty as you -- I know it was a subject of discussion with Mr. Seery, cross-examination. Again, as you

heard, and as the only evidence before Your Honor is, Mr. Seery, who as Your Honor knows is a restructuring lawyer, practice in it. He's fully aware of what the fiduciary duty requires.

And first and foremost, I think it may even be 28 USC 959, the Debtor has to operate in accordance with applicable law. Every debtor before Your Honor has to act in accordance with applicable law, and if the debtor is not acting in accordance with applicable law, then they are creating liability. As Mr. Seery testified, that is exactly what that the Debtor is doing. And this concept of dueling fiduciary duties or the board taking certain actions that just happened to benefit insiders as indicating that they are not looking out for the estate is just not accurate. That's not how the law works and I think Mr. Seery said it correctly, that the Debtor fulfills its fiduciary duty to the estate by operating in accordance with applicable law.

With respect to 105, Your Honor, the cases cited by the Committee don't support granting injunctive relief forward of attachment without going through the necessary process.

They do cite the <u>DeLorean</u> case which at first blush sounds like a court authorized the holding of money, but if you read that case carefully, it was done because there was a complaint and because the Court ultimately determined that the evidence before the Court established grounds for preliminary

injunction.

Mr. Clemente has asked Your Honor to hold that the objection filed satisfies the standard. But the objection isn't a legal document. The Committee has not put on any evidence to support any claims that exist. The testimony from Mr. Seery is that there's a claim under a note and that there are defenses to the note. So Your Honor does not have the sufficient evidentiary basis in order to meet the standards of the injunction of which irreparable harm — there's a whole host of reasons.

So while we understand what the Committee wanted to do. If they wanted to file an action, they could have. We don't expect them to have completed their investigation on all the types of claims they're looking at. But they've been aware of this Okada note for a couple of months. It would not have been difficult for them to file, as they have standing, a lawsuit to recover any. They asked us to issue a demand note, we did, and we got the answer.

So, Your Honor, I don't think there's a basis under 105, the way it's being used here and the lack of evidentiary record to support it. And for those reasons, Your Honor, we would ask that Your Honor support the motion and other than the distributions that are being held in the registry, allow the distribution to be made to Mr. Okada.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. POMERANTZ: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Other quick closings?

MR. CLEMENTE: Your Honor, I'll be very quick.

CLOSING ARGUMENT ON BEHALF OF THE COMMITTEE

MR. CLEMENTE: There's obviously a lot more that I could say, but I'll be respectful and be very quick.

First of all, Your Honor is the judge and you're the one that determines what the law is and what the duties ultimately are for this Debtor. Mr. Seery I think indicated in his testimony that, for what it's worth, he does not believe that there would be a viable claim for breach of fiduciary duty if Your Honor ordered the distribution to Mr. Okada be put in the Court registry.

I think the testimony was clear from Mr. Seery that Mr. Okada, at all times relevant, when all the things that happened that involved the Redeemer Committee, that involved Acis, that involved UBS, Mr. Okada was at least co-Chief Investment Officer and we all know he was co-founder of Highland. I think Your Honor's questions, and perhaps frustration with sort of trying to figure out some of the answers, show how interrelated all of these things are and the various capacities and roles that Mr. Okada had back at the time when all these different transactions occurred.

I think the testimony we heard is that Mr. Seery did a lot of work around why we should pay Mr. Okada, but almost no

114 work around why we shouldn't pay Mr. Okada. And so I go back 1 to what I said earlier, Your Honor, I think Mr. Okada is 2 perfectly capable of coming into this court and arguing that 3 once the monies that were put into this Court's registry should 4 be distributed to him, he can come in and do that. 5 But I think for purposes of today, Your Honor has 6 7 heard more than enough to come to the conclusion that the appropriate remedy here is to place the money within the 8 9 registry of this Court. It satisfies the fiduciary duty of the 10 Debtor and it protects the interest of Mr. Okada, who is free to come into this court and make whatever argument he so 11 chooses as to his entitlement to those funds. 12 13 Unless Your Honor has any questions of me, I'll sit down. 14 15 THE COURT: Thank you. Thank you. 16 MR. CLEMENTE: 17 THE COURT: Anything else? 18 MR. POMERANTZ: Your Honor, in answer to you 19 question, November 11 was the date that the fees were no longer 20 payable to the Debtor in the Dynamic Fund. THE COURT: November 11 post-petition. 21 22 MR. POMERANTZ: Correct. 23 THE COURT: I like being transparent and I -- and so 24 I sometimes share my thoughts hoping that it will help. 25 I'm -- you all get why I'm fixated on this point? Maybe I'm

sharing my thoughts when I don't have to. But the time line looks suspect, whether it should be or not, it looks maybe problematic. Do you see what I'm saying?

We had this fund that I understand never got to real scale and in spring 2019 we have a couple of big unrelated third-parties -- third-party investors issue redemptions and that makes it really not a very worthwhile fund, so maybe it should go into wind-down mode. Nevertheless, Highland has been continuing to get its management fee. I don't know how much management fee, but it's been getting a management fee until it files bankruptcy, and then, Oh, let's wind this sucker down.

Do you see what -- you know, I don't know. I mean again, a hearing for another day. But this is the kind of thing I get concerned about, and maybe kind of want to look into the bona fides of the decision making process to wind down, let's terminate this thing and make disbursements. And, you know, did we have any fingerprints of this on insiders that should make me troubled. I don't know. I mean if I'm going out on a lark here, just stop me.

MR. POMERANTZ: Well, look, Your Honor, I certainly understand why you're concerned. As you said at the first hearing, you have stuff in your head that you can't forget, and I understand. I wasn't around but I understand the history and especially the history with certainly similar things that may have happened in the Acis case.

The facts are that Realdania made its redemption request on August 15, the fees that the -- August 15, but that the liquidation was the time where the management fees stopped, which incidentally were \$12,000 a month based upon the level of this spot.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. POMERANTZ: So, Your Honor, I understand your concerns, however, what I would say is, you have Mr. Seery here answering your questions. You have Mr. Seery who said he's conducted an thorough investigation. At some point, and I'm -- you know, obviously you brought up a couple of questions, at some point the creditors -- Your Honor has to accept that if the board has done a thorough analysis, and we're coming into this hearing today, and before we filed the motion, as Mr. Seery said, we crossed all our Ts and dotted all our Is.

We spent a lot of money collectively, the different firms that are involved, because we wanted to make sure it's the right thing. We understood that coming to Your Honor asking to pay investors who are related parties, given the context of this case and given the Committee's opposition, was going to be a big challenge. We thought it was the right thing to do, but we wanted to make sure Your Honor knows that the board actually did a thorough investigation, again, spearheaded by Mr. Seery, who is not just someone off the street, but as he testified, this is what he's done over the last 10-15 years.

So I certainly understand Your Honor's concerns. Mr. Seery I think has testified about the thorough investigation, and that the 12,000 a month, that I think if he got back on the stand, he would testify that would be a breach of duty to the investors to continue on getting fees. There's an obligation at some point, when the redemptions happened, to either pay the redemptions, put the fund in liquidation, and that's what happened.

And just because it wasn't done by the board, it was done before, it was important, as I mentioned in my opening, and as Mr. Seery testified, he looked at that carefully and thoroughly. He didn't want to be embarrassed, we didn't want to be embarrassed coming in and not having those answers. So, Your Honor, this is a long way of saying I think at some point the board is entitled to the deference of business judgment if they can demonstrate that they've gone through the process necessary to earn the deference to business judgment, which I think Mr. Seery has done.

THE COURT: Okay. And while we're on the subject, I mean 12,000 a month was the management fee to Highland from Dynamic. What was the management fee from Argentina, do you have that off the top of your head?

MR. SEERY: It would have been in the same -- these are approximately --

THE COURT: The same range?

```
118
             MR. SEERY:
                         -- the same neighborhood.
 1
 2
             THE COURT:
                         Okay.
 3
             MR. SEERY: That the meetings would be based upon
 4
   fees.
 5
             THE COURT:
                         Okay.
 6
             MR. SEERY: Or the redemptions (indiscernible)
 7
   variable asset now (indiscernible).
 8
             THE COURT:
                        Okay.
 9
             MR. SEERY:
                         (indiscernible).
10
             THE COURT: Okay. All right. Just a minute while I
11
   do some math.
        (Pause in the proceedings.)
12
             THE COURT: All right. I'm doing this math in my
13
          There's a $7.4 million note receivable from HCM Services
   of which Okada is the 25 percent owner of.
16
             MR. POMERANTZ: Your Honor, 7.4 is not the demand
   notes. Again, 985,000 is the demand notes. The rest of those
17
   notes are performing and not in the fall.
             THE COURT: Okay. All right. With regard to the
19
   motion and the objection and the Committee there's been a lot
20
   of argument about 105 and what it permits the Court to do and
21
   what it doesn't as far as fashioning an equitable remedy here.
23
   Here I mean it's clear that this Debtor has receivables owed by
   these related parties, although they don't necessarily match up
   perfectly with the amount of disbursements that are owed by
```

these funds and of course the funds are separate legal entities than the Debtor. So I'm not glossing over that fact or ignoring that fact.

But I do think the Court has broad equitable powers to remedy -- to fashion remedies that preserve the status quo and I think it is appropriate here to order that most of this money, that most of the 8.6 million that would go to related investors in these three funds, be put into the registry of the court pending further motions, orders, adversary proceedings anyone wants to file to make a claim to that money. I said most of it.

I am going to order that with regard to the amount that would be payable to Mr. Okada, the 4.176 million, we will subtract from that the 1.3 million that represents the demand note receivable that the Debtor has so that I'm essentially doing an equitable offset at that point. So he can only be paid -- he should only be paid from the Dynamic Fund whatever 4.176 million minus 1.3 million is, and the rest shall be put into the registry of the court. And everybody's rights are reserved on anything and everything with regarding to do tos and do froms.

I reserve the right to supplement in more detail in a written form of order to justify the Court's 105 action here.

But, Mr. Pomerantz, I'd ask you to upload a form of order on this, please.

120 MR. POMERANTZ: We'll be happy to, Your Honor. 1 We'll circulate it to the Committee and Ms. Patel as well. 2 3 THE COURT: All right. Well, thank you all, and --4 MR. CLEMENTE: Your Honor, but just to be clear though, the other amounts, correct, to HCM Services and CLO 5 Holdco, would that be part of the order or what did Your Honor 6 7 have in mind with respect to that? THE COURT: Well --8 9 MR. CLEMENTE: Because I believe those are to be 10 deposited with the Court as well, yes. 11 THE COURT: -- all of -- everything gets deposited in the registry of the court, except Mr. Okada will get 12 whatever the differential is of 4.176 minus 1.3. 13 14 MR. CLEMENTE: Thank you, Your Honor. 15 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. 16 COURT SECURITY OFFICER: All rise. **** 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

121 1 CERTIFICATION 2 We, DIPTI PATEL, KAREN WATSON and TERRI STARKEY, 3 court approved transcriber, certify that the foregoing is a 4 correct transcript from the official electronic sound recording of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter, and to the 5 best of my ability. 6 7 8 /s/ Dipti Patel 9 DIPTI PATEL 10 11 /s/ Karen Watson 12 KAREN WATSON 13 14 /s/ Terri Starkey 15 TERRI STARKEY 16 J&J COURT TRANSCRIBERS, INC. DATE: March 6, 2020 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 WWW.JJCOURT.COM